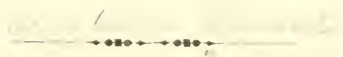


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DESCENDANTS
— OF —
Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell
IN AMERICA.

IN WHICH IS PRESENTED BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE
ATTAINED ADULT AGE IN THE LINE
OF DESCENT, AS WELL AS AC-
COUNTS OF THOSE PERSONS,
WHO BY MARRIAGE HAVE
BECOME RELATED TO
THE DODGE AND
CAMPBELL
FAMILY.



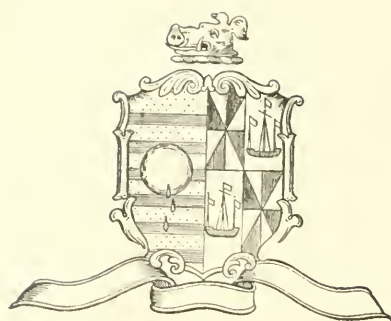
CHESTER, PA.
CHESTER TIMES PRINT
1907

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INTRODUCTORY.

For this compilation no other claim is made than a design to put into a compact and accessible form all the information that now seems to be attainable respecting those descendants of Joseph and Mary (Dodge) Campbell, of Stopford, Yorkshire, England, who came to and settled in the United States in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. The primary purpose was to gather for preservation to future generations of the family all the data that diligent search and persistent investigation could, at this time, obtain, which has been woven into the stories of the individuals to which such matter had personal relation.

In those cases where marriage has brought into the Campbell [Dodge] line other families, an effort has been made to designate the parents of such individuals in order that to those desiring to carry back those lines will be afforded starting points from which such investigations can be had. To that end, copious footnotes have been made, by which the reader is referred to the authorities bearing upon the family line of the individuals whose sketches are found in these pages.

THE COMPILER.

CHESTER, PA., March 4th, 1907.

THE DESCENDANTS
--OF--
JOSEPH AND MARY DODGE CAMPBELL
IN AMERICA

(1) **JOSEPH CAMPBELL**, of Stockport, England, was born at Campbelltown, Argilshire, Scotland, July 16th, 1772. Two of his brothers were in the East India Company's Military service, one holding the rank of Colonel and the other that of Captain. A sister (tradition in the American Branch of the family gives her name as Fanny) married an officer in the East Indian Company's Army. Joseph Campbell, by his parents' desire, had designed to read law and practice as a barrister, but, the father dying, the mother's means were so crippled that the young man himself refused to become a burden upon his family during the seven long years required in preparing for the bar, and the subsequent waiting in building up a clientage. Hence he decided to become a tailor, at that time one of the most remunerative of trades. For some years prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century, he found employment in London as a cutter and fitter for the Coldstream Guards, the King's personal life guard. It was while in that city, in 1801, he met, at a hotel where he was boarding, Mary Dodge (born June 23rd, 1780), daughter of Robert Dodge (born January 7th, 1751), and Mary, his wife (born January 3rd, 1758), who had accompanied her father, then on a business visit to London. In those days, such a journey was a formidable undertaking, the cumbersome stage coach consumed nearly a week to cover the distance from Stockport to the metropolis. The acquaintance between the young couple ripened into love. Joseph Campbell followed the young girl to her northern home,

where, in 1802, they were married at the parish church of St. Mary, Stockport. In the meanwhile, Joseph Campbell established himself as a "tailor to merchants," or, what in the United States is now known as "a wholesale clothing manufacturer," in Park, near Church Street, Stockport. He died April 1st, 1858, and was interred in the family vault at St. Mary Church, April 7th, 1858.

To Joseph and Mary (Dodge) Campbell were born the following children:

(2) John Campbell, born Dec. 31, 1803, died May 25, 1885; married Ann Hallam.

(3) James Campbell, born Aug. 12, 1805, died May 14, 1862; married Angelina Garsed.

(4) Jane Campbell, born May 17, 1807, died March 9, 1888; married Moses Green.

(5) Joseph Campbell, born April 4, 1809, died Oct. 4, 1831.

(6) Eliza Campbell, born Feb. 23, 1811, died Sept. 24, 1835.

(7) Mary and Ann Turner Campbell, died Sept. 13, 1813.

(8) Benjamin Campbell, born June 6, 1816, died April 4, 1825.

(9) Margaret Campbell, born Sept. 23, 1819; married John Shedwick.

(2) JOHN CAMPBELL, eldest son of Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell, was born at Stockport, England, December 31st, 1803. Early in 1824, he married at St. Mary's Church, Stockport, Ann, daughter of Joseph and Mary Hallam, of Yorkshire. (1)

John Campbell learned the trade of merchant tailoring with his father, and when of age, acquired an interest in the business, to which he succeeded in 1858, on the death of the senior partner. His wife, Ann, who was born in

(1) A slab in St. Paul's Church yard, Pachwood, England reads:
IN REMEMBRANCE
of

Joseph Hallam, who departed this life March 20th, 1863. Aged 83 years. Mary, wife of Joseph Hallam who died November 22, 1857, in the 76th year of her age. Also, Ann Campbell, daughter of the above, died May 20th, 1885, aged 81 years. Also, John Campbell, her husband, died May 25th, 1885, aged 81 years.

1803, died May 20th, 1885. The severing of marital relation in which they had lived sixty years, was such a severe shock to the husband, that five days thereafter, May 25th, he also died. To John and Ann (Hallam) Campbell, were born eight children:

(10) Sarah Campbell, born Nov. 21, 1824; married Ralph Barnett; died Apr. 14, 1891.

(11) George Campbell, born March 10, 1827.

(12) Joseph Campbell, born December 23rd, 1829.

(13) Mary Campbell, born March 23, 1832, died August 10, 1890.

(14) Benjamin Campbell, born January 26, 1837.

(15) Margaret Campbell, born January 26, 1837.

(16) Jane Eliza Campbell, born May 4, 1839.

(17) John Campbell, born June 27, 1843.

(3) JAMES CAMPBELL (1), second son of Joseph and Ann (Dodge) Campbell, was born at Stockport, England, August 12, 1805. At an early age he entered a mill in his native town, where he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of manufacturing cotton cloth in all its branches. Energetic and self-reliant, when he attained his majority, he decided to seek fortune in the new world, confident that a great future for cotton manufacturing was presented in the United States. Possessed of but little means, he first obtained employment with John S. Phillips, who was then operating the cotton mill (since burned, May 20, 1873), which had been erected on the site of the old forge at Rockdale, in Aston Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and later became the manager of the Pennsgrove (Glen Riddle) Mills, then operated by James Houghton. He continued in that position until 1837, when Houghton removed to Groveville, N. J. Although urged to accept the management of the factory at the latter place, Campbell declined, deciding to begin manufacturing on his own responsibility. The preceding year he had married Angelina Garsed. His father-in-law, a manufacturer of cotton machinery, then located at Rockdale, offered to sell him, on advantageous terms, six looms which he had built for

(1) Ashmead's History of Delaware County, page 337.

parties who had become bankrupt and were unable to meet their obligations. Campbell accepted the offer and rented a vacant building at Pennsgrove, in which he set up the looms. In this humble way, James Campbell began his career as a cotton manufacturer, an occupation in which he subsequently acquired distinction, earning a prominent place in the industrial history of the City of Chester and County of Delaware.

Hon. George G. Leiper, then reputed as one of the wealthiest men of this section, in the spring of 1838, proposed to change and materially enlarge the bark mill at Leiperville, Ridley Township, Delaware County, and adapt it for a cotton factory, provided Mr. Campbell would agree to lease the premises for a term of years. The proposition was accepted. The enterprise proving eminently successful, and Mr. Campbell rapidly accumulated a fortune, as wealth was then measured. In the issue of the Delaware County *Republican* for August 6th, 1847, appears the following description of the mills at Leiperville, and the benefit which had come to the neighborhood in consequence of Mr. Campbell's enterprise:

"On visiting Leiperville a few days ago, we were struck with the spirit of improvement visible on every hand. Within the last few years, a large cotton factory has been erected and a substantial row of well-built and comfortable stone dwellings for the accommodation of the operators employed in the mill. The factory is owned by Judge Leiper and occupied by Mr. James Campbell, one of the most industrious and enterprising men engaged in the business in this county. We found the factory in full operation, and the hands busily engaged in different branches connected with the business. The building is of stone, three stories in height, and filled closely with machinery from the ground floor to the attic, some of which is of the most approved character. There are in the mill 1008 spindles, 1104 throttles and 72 looms. We observed a mule of 456 spindles, which was an entirely new piece of machinery to us, and we believe the only one of the kind in this country. It is similar to those used in large manufacturing establishments in England, the pattern of which was recently brought here by Mr. Campbell. One

of the looms was employed on a beautiful and substantial article for table-cloths, which needs only to be seen to be admired. The principal articles manufactured are tickings, table-cloths and bagging, or tent cloths, of which sixty thousand yards are turned out monthly. There are sixty-five persons employed in the different departments and the whole moves with the precision of clock work. The wages: Spinners receive \$30 per month, weavers \$18. The females appear happy and contented and exhibit bright and pleasant countenances. Mr. Campbell is a practical manufacturer, studies the wants and comforts of those about him and his presence in the factory, lending a helping hand when required, endears him to those in his employment.

"The various departments of the mill are superintended with skill and judgment. Samuel Turner has charge of the cloth room. J. W. Dobblins of the looms, William Price of the throttles and Jonathan Taylor of the card room."

The distance at which the mills were located from the railroad and water means of transportation, was a serious obstacle to the growth of the plants at that locality. The raw cotton and the finished goods must be hauled many miles over indifferent roads, which in the winter season were almost impassable. All of the fuel used in creating power to drive the machinery, had to be carted from Chester, thus adding largely to the cost of conducting the business at that point. Hence, for several years, Mr. Campbell had in contemplation the erection of a factory in Chester, and the removal of his business to that borough. (1)

(1) The Delaware County Republican for December 15th, 1847 announced the purchase of the Columbia Hotel in Chester by Mr. Campbell and stated that "he intends to convert the building into a dwelling house next spring. We understand he contemplates establishing a cotton factory in our midst. We shall welcome Mr. Campbell among us as a gentleman of industry and enterprise." A fire which occurred December 8th, 1848 at the cotton factory at Leperville, by which the dyeing house was totally destroyed, doubtless was an additional reason urging Mr. Campbell to make a change in the location of his mills. The Delaware County Republican of December 15th, 1848 in an account of the fire says: "The alarm was given in the borough of Chester, and the engine in charge of Council repaired to the spot, too late, however, to be of any great service. The female portion of the population of Leperville and the neighborhood rendered essential service in preventing the fire from communicating to the factory, and to them great credit is due for their exertions."

In 1850, after the county seat had been removed to Media, at the sale of the old County property in Chester, on December 9th, of that year, he purchased the old jail and two lots to the West, facing on Fourth, or Work Street, the property including half a block facing on Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and extending about one hundred and twenty feet in depth along Fourth Street, the price paid being \$3520. Prior to that date, Mr. Campbell, in 1849, had purchased a lot in the rear of the prison, on which was then erected a large frame building which had been used as a bowling alley by the Delaware County Hotel (now known as the Swan Hotel), which he altered to receive looms. This enterprise had been put in practical operation before he acquired ownership to the old jail property. The *Delaware County Republican*, in its issue of February 1st, 1850, has the following notice of that change which was then underway:

"Improvements in Chester.—Appearances indicate that in the spring our borough will take a start in the march of improvement. Our friend, James Campbell, of Leipsville, has made arrangements for the manufacturing of cotton goods in the building back of the jail. He will start with fifty power looms, driven by a ten horse-power steam engine, and will soon increase the number to one hundred. In the mill will be the first looms ever set in motion on the spot first occupied as the Capital of Pennsylvania and Mr. Campbell will be the Columbus of manufacturing in Chester."

It was not until nearly two months had elapsed before the frame structure was completed and outfitted with machinery. On Wednesday, March 26th, 1850, "The Pioneer Factory," (1) for such was the name given it by Mr.

(1) The *Delaware County Republican* for April 5th, 1850, has the following local item—"Pioneer Factory. The new manufacturing establishment projected in the Borough by Mr. James Campbell, of Ridley, was put in practical operation last week and the puffing of the steam engine and the music of the shuttle are daily heard in our midst, causing an unceasing wonder, why a town possessing so many and rare advantages as our own was not years ago converted into a great manufacturing mart. Mr. Campbell is about to extend his building and in a short time will have one hundred looms in active operation. The machinery used is handsomely finished and of a superior kind. We have examined a specimen of the goods made by it and predict that they will find a ready sale in whatever market they may be offered."

Campbell, was put in operation. The late James Ledward, who was then in Campbell's employ, related this circumstance connected with the first starting of that mill. When the machinery began to move, a number of the inhabitants of Chester and the employees of the mill, broke, as of one accord, into a cheer, after which one of the number began to sing, "Hail, Columbia," when all present joined in the patriotic song. (1)

After Mr. Campbell purchased the jail and work-house, he tore down the northern wall of the old structure and built out in that direction, so that his mill, retaining the name "Pioneer Mills," extended over to and included the prison yard walls. In the new addition, he kept the Jacquard looms, and thereon were woven quilts and fabrics of a like character of work. The Sheriff's house, part of the old jail facing on Market Street, he retained after radical alterations and improvements as a dwelling house, in which he resided during the winter season for several years, from 1852 to the spring of 1854. The great difficulty he had to contend with was the scarcity of water to run the engines and for other uses in the mill. Much of it he had to bring from Chester Creek in carts especially made for that use. To overcome the annoyance and expense, Mr. Campbell sunk a number of wells in the old jail yard, but with little or no success. (2)

In 1856, Mr. Campbell, seeking increased facilities for manufacturing cotton goods, agreed with John Larkin, Jr., to rent and outfit a large factory, if Mr. Larkin would convert a sash mill and machine shop, which he had erected at Broad and Crosby Streets, into a cotton mill. That plan demanded large additions to the buildings already standing. The proposition was carried into effect, but Mr. Campbell, unable to acquire a right of way to Chester Creek, was still confronted with a lack of water to fill the boilers, for use in the dye-house, and for other purposes in the conduct of the business. To overcome that

(1) Ashmead's History of Delaware County, Page 396. Ashmead's Historical Sketches of Chester, pages 41 and 61.

(2) Ashmead's History of Delaware County, page 396. Ashmead's Historical Sketches of Chester, page 61.

difficulty he sought relief by sinking artesian wells. The crude appliances of that day were inadequate to accomplish the end in view. After the wells were sunk to considerable distances, the bits jammed and could not be extracted. Misfortune after misfortune followed the attempt until many thousands of dollars were expended in efforts which brought no relief. The business outlook at that time was unpropitious. In the latter part of August, 1857, the Ohio Life and Trust Company suspended with liabilities amounting to \$7,000,000. That disaster ushered in the great financial panic of that year. Commission houses to whom Mr. Campbell had consigned goods became bankrupt. In their fall they involved him, and finally caused his failure. Most of the outstanding accounts proved utter losses. In addition, Mr. Campbell's health began to give way under the strain and in the end, the accumulations of a lifetime of diligent activity were swept away. The mills passed into the ownership of General Robert Pattison, who leased them to Mr. Campbell, with an understanding that they could be repurchased should he be in condition to do so. The outbreak of the Civil War immediately resulted in disturbing business conditions, while the high price of raw cotton, paralyzed the textile manufacturing industries. After several years of almost unintermitting illness, during which his indomitable energy never forsook him, James Campbell died May 14th, 1862, just at a time when the wave of industrial prosperity had begun to swell enormously, as an effect of the war. In the issue of the *Delaware County Republican* for May 23rd, of that year, appears the following:

"Obituary.—It was with an emotion which far surpasses the sorrow of an ordinary social bereavement, that we were called upon, last week, to announce the death of James Campbell. Although the impaired condition of his health for many months past, had warned his friends that he was drawing near the dark verge of life, yet it was hard for those who know him, to feel, when his death was announced, that the genial, cheerful and kindly spirit we all delighted to number among our acquaintances, had been taken from us forever. Of the throngs of people who

assembled at his funeral and crowded the church yard on last Saturday, to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory, there were many a manly countenance that betokened the genuine phase of heart-felt sorrow and attested the sense of a loss, that is among the hardest, that men are called on to bear.

"The admiration and applause of our fellowmen, for skill or intellectual power, or the achievement of material prosperity, is of easy attainment, or at least, or much more frequent occurrence, compared with that more difficult and more precious estimation, which consists in the sincere, warm and manly love of our daily associates.

"We all know his active and enterprising character, and how as a public-spirited citizen, James Campbell, was always forward in every good word and work for prosperity of this Borough; and as a business man, of his unwearied industry and unlagging energy amidst the many discouragements which confronted him in later years. As an employer of labor, whilst no man could have a more genuine regard for its intrinsic dignity nor less disposed to give to it the aspect of favor or patronage; but to accord its just relation of work and wages, he was always regarded by the many hundreds who worked for him, as a just and upright, but kind and considerate employer.

"But it was in his personal relations to our community, and the shock to our warm social affections that we most deeply feel our loss. He was a man of whom it can truly be said, that what in the sharp judgment of the world which makes success and personal prosperity, the standard of merit and esteem, would be considered faults in him, proceeded in a great degree from a courageous and enterprising nature, and a generous and unselfish spirit.

"In the presence of the grief which comes from the loss of such a man, we should deem exaggerated eulogy as an impiety; and we feel how much we are saying that here, where the actions of his daily life would be most closely scanned, no man could be found with a truer, tenderer, gentler nature, joined with a generous courtesy, and a frank and manly courage, which combined to make him

that rare character—a man on whom the regards of his fellowmen rested with a sincere and unfeigned love. A nature such as this, that in the cold clashings of jarring interests, and the selfish pursuits of our lives, can call forth, without effort so much of the love of those around him, is surely no common one, and hundreds of manly hearts attest in their memories of a conscious bereavement how much loftier attributes of manhood there was in the dear friend who has been taken from us."

James Campbell was a charter member of Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, I. O. of O. F., and its Treasurer, September 11, 1847, when the Lodge was instituted. When Campbell removed his mills to Chester, the organization decided to change its location to that place, where it erected a hall at Broad and Crosby streets, which was dedicated October 17, 1853. (1) He was a charter member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, A. F. & A. M., and in 1855 was a member of Borough Council. Mr. Campbell was repeatedly solicited to accept the office of Chief Burgess of Chester, but declined to serve in that capacity. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Chester, at the time of his death, an office he had held for more than ten years.

ANGELINA GARSED, daughter of John Garsed (died May 14, 1855,) and Mary Turner (born at Swiftplace Mills, England, February 14, 1797, died at Chester, Pa., December 15, 1876), was born at Swiftplace Mills, Soyland, Yorkshire, England, December 20, 1815. When a child of five years, in 1820, she accompanied her parents to the United States. Nearly a hundred days had been required in the passage, when the vessel reached the dock at Baltimore, Maryland. In that city, the father, for two years, followed his trade of joiner, but in the latter part of 1822 he removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he embarked, with limited capital, in cotton manufacturing. Eight years later, John Garsed located at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pa., where he began manufacturing power looms. It was while a resident of that village, his daughter, Angelina, met James Camp-

(1) Ashmead's History of Delaware County, page 419.

bell, to whom she was married, in Philadelphia, November 20th, 1836. Her father, who had disposed of some looms to his son-in-law, transferred that account to his daughter, Mrs. Campbell, and that debt was discharged by the husband setting aside the proceeds from the sale of the waste in the mill. With that money, Mrs. Campbell, in 1855, purchased a lot on Broad Street, Chester (where the Third Presbyterian Church now stands), on which John Larkin, Jr., had erected a rectory for St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Campbell, at her husband's death, was left with a large dependent family and with very limited means. Her remarkable business ability, excellent management, and sound judgment, stood her in good stead at that time when inflated prices ruled for even the necessities of life, consequent on the abnormal demand created by the Civil War. She succeeded in keeping her family together and educating the younger children. Her life was that of a model wife and mother. For many years before her death she was a member of St. Paul's Church, Chester.

Angelina Garsed Campbell died February 6, 1887, and was buried by the side of her husband in the family lot in Chester Rural Cemetery.

To the marriage of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, were born nine children:

(18) Jane Eliza Campbell, born August 28, 1837; married to William G. Price.

(19) Mary Campbell, born April 11, 1840; married to E. T. Robb.

(20) Ellen Campbell, born September 15, 1842, died January 8, 1844.

(21) Emma Campbell, born December 5, 1844; married to H. G. Ashmead.

(22) Joseph Dodge Campbell, born April 13, 1847, died January 20, 1849.

(23) Annie Dodge Campbell, born August 31, 1850; married to Capt. F. S. Baker.

(24) John Garsed Campbell, born March 31, 1852; married Katharine R. Harper.

(25) Fannie Amanda Campbell, born June 3, 1854.

(26) James A. G. Campbell, born February 19, 1858; married Elizabeth Hubley Mowry.

(4) JANE CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell, was born at Stockport, England, May 17, 1807. On October 17, 1830, then in her twenty-first year, she was married to Moses Green, at Eccles' Church, near Manchester. Prepossessing in person, vivacious, affectionate and considerate of others, she was a general favorite among her relatives and friends. Children she attracted by her gracious manner and kindly consideration. In all the domestic relations she filled the measure of a well-rounded life. Jane (Campbell) Green died at Philadelphia, March 9, 1888, in her eighty-second year.

Her husband, MOSES GREEN, was a son of George and Ann Green. His father, George Green, was born in 1760, at Charlesworth, Mattrand, Derbyshire, England. He removed to Stockport, where he established himself in cotton spinning. But the outbreak of the French Revolution and the consequent disturbances in trade which followed thereon, brought to George Green, as to many others financial disaster. He married Ann, daughter of Charles and Martha Stopford (the latter, born 1760, died March 18th, 1906; the former, born in 1764, and died July 16th, 1812).⁽¹⁾ To that marriage was born seven children who attained adult age. George Green, an accomplished musician, when his business failed established a School of Music at Stopford, of which as principal, he attained much distinction and was eminently successful in his chosen pro-

(1) Charles and Martha Stopford are buried in St. Peter's church yard, Stopford.

George Green's children were

George, who was killed by an accidental fall from a ladder.

John, whose children—George, Ellen, Charles and John Green were living in England in 1904.

Robert, who had a son John (dead) and a daughter, Eliza Green, living in England in 1904.

Moses, who married Jane Campbell.

Elizabeth, who married Thomas Birth, and removed to the United States.

Mary, who married Daniel Holland and removed to the United States.

Fanny, who married William Walker, and removed to the United States.

The Green family is said to come originally from Hathersage, Derbyshire, England. There is a story connected with the old tower of Hathersage Church in which Moses Green's father is a prominent figure. Tradition asserts that "George o' the Green" one of "Robin Hood's Merry Men," who is buried in the Hathersage church yard, is the remote ancestor of the Green family of that section. He was of Saxon lineage and opposed the domination of the Normans in England. His bow was preserved and shown at the church for many years.

fession. George Green and his wife both died in 1833, victims of the cholera which that year visited England as a scourge. They died the same day and were buried in the same grave.

Moses Green was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, July 12th, 1805. He was educated at Stockport, leaving school to avail himself of an opportunity to acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of mechanical engineering.

In 1847, James Campbell, Mr. Green's brother-in-law, visited England to purchase improved cotton manufacturing machinery. Mr. Campbell spoke of opportunities presented for business enterprise in the United States, and declared, in his opinion, that Mr. Green with a growing family, would do well to give the suggestion careful consideration. More than a year elapsed before Moses Green finally decided to venture on a change so radical. Early in 1849, he embarked for the United States, leaving his wife and family in England until he had prepared a home for them in the New World. He found remunerative employment with James Campbell, who was then arranging to establish a cotton factory—the Pioneer Mills, in Chester. In the fall of 1850, Mrs. Jane Green and her children, with the exception of the eldest son, William H. Green, came to Philadelphia, where her husband was then employed as a mechanical engineer, and in which city he had made a home for his family. Early in 1857, Moses Green and his son, John J. Green, established a grocery on Third Street, west of Market Square. The business was not such as either of the parties desired, and two years later they engaged in manufacturing. In 1862, when John J. Green became proprietor of the Continental Cotton Mills, Moses Green became interested in the enterprise. In 1878, he removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he died October 3rd, 1879, in his seventy-fifth year.

To the marriage of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green were born the following children:

(27) William Henry Green, born Aug. 3rd, 1831, married Elizabeth Chalmers Mackenzie; died May 1st, 1893.

(28) Sarah Green, born at Stockport, England, Oct. 24, 1833; died at that town, December, 1840.

(29) John Jacob Green, born September 4th, 1835, married Elana T. Roberts, and died December 2nd, 1877.

(30) James Campbell Green, born November 9th, 1837, died Nov. 25, 1901.

(31) Mary Jane Green and Jane Green, born February 1st, 1839; Jane Green died at Stockport, August 31st, 1849, aged 10 years.

(32) Sarah Amelia Green, born at Stockport, England, April 16th, 1843, died at Chester, Pa., 1862.

(33) Moses Henry Green, born January 19th, 1846, married Mary Amelia Brannan.

(9) MARGARET CAMPBELL, daughter and youngest child of Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell, was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, September 25, 1819. She was educated in the school of her native town. When but a few months beyond her eighteenth year, on December 19, 1838, she was married in the Emanuel Methodist Church, in Manchester, England, to John Shedwick. That union, an unusually congenial relationship, covered a period slightly exceeding fifty-seven years of happy wedded life. On December 19, 1888, John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick celebrated, at their residence, No. 3408 Race Street, Philadelphia, the fiftieth anniversary of that marriage. Active, vivacious and observing, Mrs. Shedwick, who, during the last thirty-four years of her life, had traveled extensively in the United States and Europe—was an exceedingly interesting conversationalist, drawing on an abundant fund of information and incidents which were the outgrowth and associated with her numerous excursions into out-of-the-way places she had visited and the odd and peculiar persons she had met in journeying about on both sides of the Atlantic. Eminently of a religious tendency she united with the First Presbyterian Church, of Mantua, West Philadelphia, Pa., and later with the First Presbyterian Church, of Chester.

Margaret Shedwick survived her husband nine years, dying at the family residence in West Philadelphia, March 10th, 1905, aged eighty-five years, three months and eight

teen days. Her remains were interred in the family lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

JOHN SHEDWICK was born near Manchester, Lancastershire, England, May 16, 1816. He was an expert engraver in wood, copper and brass. He had given especial study to the engraving of wooden blocks for printing wall paper, the only process then known by which such results could be produced and soon became noted among the trade for his good work and clever designs. The opportunities in England for a man of energy and ambition were circumscribed, hence Mr. Shedwick decided to try fortune in the New World, and with this purpose in view, came to the United States in 1843, locating in Philadelphia, where he found immediate employment with Mr. Howell, then one of the leading manufacturers of wall paper. The following year, 1844, he sent for his wife and two children, who had remained in England while the father was preparing a home for them beyond the sea. While with the Howell Company, John Shedwick made and engraved the first rolls from which wall paper was printed, and he designed the patterns and engraved the rolls on which the paper for a vestibule were printed which formed the feature of Howell's Exhibit in the First World's Fair, at London, in 1851. Later, he became designer and engraver for William Curry, whose factory was located at Twenty-second and Callowhill Streets. In 1849, Mr. Shedwick purchased a lot of land in the village of Mantua—now absorbed under the general title, West Philadelphia. He designed, erected, and supervised the dwelling which he built on that lot, as he did that of an adjoining house.

A year or so after, he sold the house he had completed in 1850 and had occupied about a year, at a good profit and gradually his attention was directed to the opportunities that were presented in building enterprises in the growing suburbs west of the Schuylkill River. From one house he began building rows of dwellings for which he found ready sale and finally was compelled to abandon his trade as a wall paper and other engraver.

Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, early in 1861, Mr. Shedwick associated his son, James Campbell

Shedwick, in the business, under the partnership title of John Shedwick & Son. At that time, the firm was engaged in erecting a large number of dwellings at Seventeenth and Fitzwater Streets, which later was supplemented by a like enterprise in West Philadelphia, in the section north of Market street. The enormous rise in the cost of materials and labor—a direct consequence of the war—resulted in bringing about sluggishness in building operations. When peace came, in 1865, its direct effect was to increase trade uncertainties in Philadelphia and a disposition to await the drift of events. Chester was then still feeling the stimulating influences of its manufacturing boom.

In that condition of affairs the firm decided to remove its field of energy to the latter city. With this purpose in view, John Shedwick & Son, in 1865, purchased land, and many dwelling houses and stores in various parts of the town, aggregating several hundred in all, were erected. Much of the ground was in the ownership of well-to-do persons who rejected all offers to sell available lots at reasonable figures, a condition that seriously handicapped the firm in acquiring sites in the neighborhood and in localities which gave promise of an increase in value. Early in 1868, the firm was awarded the contract for building the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, which was destroyed in the disastrous fire of February 16, 1882. To the surprise of competitors, the structure was completed in the late summer of that year permitting the institution to occupy the Academy at the opening session in September of 1868. The next spring the firm decided to return to Philadelphia, when it began large operations at Thirty-seventh and Baring Streets and adjoining localities. John Shedwick, appreciating the rapid growth in value of land in that neighborhood, entered into a contract for the purchase of a large tract from the Baring family, of London.

After many buildings were under way, it became a question whether the American agent of the English bankers had not exceeded their powers. Mr. Shedwick immediately sailed for Europe, and secured from Baron Baring confirmation of title to the land. During his stay in London,

Mr. Shedwick was the guest of the banker, and was entertained at his palatial country residence near the metropolis. In other deals with the Barings, Mr. Shedwick treated directly with the owners, visiting London for that purpose and always met with a warm and hearty welcome from the members of the great banking house with whom he came in contact. John Shedwick made twenty visits to Europe on business and pleasure and on several times he was accompanied by his wife and members of his family.

In 1885, the firm of John Shedwick & Son closed active business operations, although John Shedwick, individually, as did his son, James C. Shedwick, acquired large interests in Prospect Park, a residential town in Delaware County, Pa., which had been plotted by John Cochran in 1875.

John Shedwick was a member and an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chester, Pa., and held a like relation to the North Minster Presbyterian Church, of West Philadelphia. He was for many years trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, of Philadelphia, a position he held at his death. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Society of the Sons of St. George, Philadelphia. Shedwick Street, in West Philadelphia, is named in his honor.

John Shedwick died at his residence, No. 3408 Race Street, West Philadelphia, January 3, 1896, aged seventy-nine years, seven months and eighteen days. He is buried in the family lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

To the union of John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick were born:

(34) James Campbell Shedwick, born September 24, 1839.

(35) John Shedwick, born at Stockport, England, November 3, 1841, died at Stockport, August 7, 1842.

(36) Joseph Shedwick, born at Stockport, September 23, 1843, died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1861.

(37) Mary Jane Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1840, died at Chester, Pa., March 2, 1868.

(38) Emma Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1848, died at Philadelphia, August 3, 1852.

(39) William John Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1851.

(40) George Washington Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, August 16, 1854.

(41) Henry Clay Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, August 16, 1854, died at Philadelphia, July 10, 1886.

(12) JOSEPH CAMPBELL, son of John and Anne (Hallum) Campbell, was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, December 23, 1829. He had scarcely attained his majority when he married Martha Needham. On September 8, 1852, accompanied by his wife and two children, he sailed from Liverpool, arriving at Philadelphia on the 5th of October following. His uncle, James Campbell, was then successfully operating cotton factories at Leiperville and Chester, and at the latter place Joseph Campbell found employment as superintendent of one of the departments in the Pioneer Mills. When James Campbell removed his family permanently to Chester, in 1855, his nephew, Joseph, was given entire control of the mills at Leiperville until 1858, when he and Joshua Garsed removed the machinery from that factory and set it up in the Broad Street Mill, Chester (which formerly stood on the site of the present Larkin Grammar School), then being equipped by James Campbell. In 1857, Joseph Campbell's wife, Martha Needham Campbell, died, leaving him with the care of one child.

In 1860, he married Adelaide Turner (1). Early in that year he and Charles L. Powell formed a partnership in the manufacturing of woolen goods. The firm purchased a building which Perciphor Baker had erected at Sixth and Welsh Streets, Chester, which they outfitted with machinery and gave the plant the name "Union Mills," a title that was suggested by reason of the political condition im-

(1) Mrs. James Campbell, who by her marriage had become the Aunt of Joseph Campbell, was a daughter of John and Mary Turner-Garsed. Mrs. Garsed was a daughter of Richard Turner by his first wife, Mary Whiteley, while Mrs. Joseph Campbell was a daughter of Richard Turner by his second wife, Johanna Mellin. By this marriage, James Campbell, (Uncle of Joseph Campbell,) became the nephew of his nephew and Joseph Campbell, (nephew of his uncle, James Campbell,) became his uncle's uncle. This odd condition of relationship came about from the fact that Mrs. James Campbell's mother and Joseph Campbell's second wife, were half sisters, children by the same father but born of different mothers.

mediately preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion. The enterprise was remunerative, but at the conclusion of the war, when the National Government no longer was a purchaser of goods in large quantities to maintain an army in the field, values shrunk rapidly. The outlook was so discouraging that in 1869, the firm sold the plant to William Shaw and William Powell, who continued the business until the mill was destroyed by fire a year or so later. In 1869, Joseph Campbell accepted the superintendency of the Arlington Mills, at Wilmington, Delaware, where he remained until 1876, when he was given full charge of the Arkwright Mills, at Manayunk, Philadelphia, which Waitzfelder & Co., of New York, were running on cotton plaids and ginghams at a large profit. In 1882, owing to heavy speculations and serious losses on raw cotton, Waitzfelder & Co. failed, carrying down with them the four large cotton factories they controlled. Joseph Campbell, shortly thereafter, secured with John B. Rhodes & Brother, at Aston Mills, Delaware County, the position of clerk of weavers' accounts and cloth examiner, a place he retained for fifteen years. As age crept on, his eyesight became impaired and finally he underwent an operation for cataract, which was eminently successful.

MARTHA NEEDHAM, first wife of Joseph Campbell, was born at Chesterfield, Nottinghamshire, England, June 3, 1832. She was the daughter of Samuel and Ann Needham. Her father was a brass and iron founder of that town. She was not eighteen when she became the wife of Joseph Campbell, the marriage taking place at the Cathedral Church, Manchester, England, January 6, 1850. She was a pretty lass, but frail in health and falling into a decline, she died at Chester, Pa., September 11, 1857, when but a few months over twenty-five years. She was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. To the marriage of Joseph and Martha (Needham) Campbell were born five children:

(42) Mary Elizabeth Campbell, born at Stockport, England, October 29, 1850, died at Chester, Pa., April 17, 1855.

(43) Jane Eliza Campbell, born at Stockport, England, died at Chester, Pa., January 25, 1858.

(44) James Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., November 3, 1858, died in that town, April 11, 1854.

(45) John Needham Campbell, born at Leiperville, Pa., June 3, 1855, died at the same village August 10, 1855.

(46) Harry Garsed Campbell, born at Leiperville, August 11, 1856.

ADELAIDE TURNER, second wife of Joseph Campbell, and daughter of Richard Turner and his second wife, Johanna Mellin, was born at Swift Place, Soyland, Yorkshire, England, October 24, 1832. In 1851, then a pretty girl of not quite nineteen years, she accompanied to the United States, her nephew, Richard Garsed (thirteen years older than his aunt), who had visited England to purchase machinery for his cotton mills at Frankford, Philadelphia County. She was twenty-eight years of age when she was married to Joseph Campbell, November 13, 1860, at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia. Adelaide Turner Campbell died at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pa., February 20, 1905, and is buried in Calvary Church Cemetery, Rockdale.

To the marriage of Joseph and Adelaide (Turner) Campbell, were born five children:

(47) Bessie Turner Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., April 24, 1862.

(48) Ellwood Dearing Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., November 26, 1864.

(49) Cora Garsed Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., February 12, 1867.

(50) Adelaide Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., February 6, 1870.

(51) Jessie Amanda Campbell, born at Manayunk, July 31, 1875.

(18) JANE ELIZA CAMPBELL, daughter of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, was born at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pa., August 28, 1837. She was educated at Friends' Female Seminary, Sharon Hill, and at Aston Ridge Seminary, then conducted by Rev. Benjamin Huntingdon. She became seriously ill near the close of the last term at the Seminary and for that reason could not remain to graduate with the class of that year. On

January 18, 1866, she was married at Chester, in the family homestead, the site of the Third Presbyterian Church, to William Gray Price. Mrs. Price was one of the incorporators of the Chester Hospital, an organizer of the New Century Club, of Chester, and is a member of the Delaware County Historical Society.

WILLIAM GRAY PRICE (1) was born in Chester, March 1, 1828. He was a son of Major Samuel Aldrich Price and Sarah (Bickham) Price. In the paternal line he is in the sixth generation, a lineal descendant of Peter Aldrich, a prominent official in the time of the Dutch domination of the Delaware, or South River settlements. (2) In the maternal line he is of the Bickham family, of Southwark, Philadelphia, and of the Wade family, who were among the earliest English settlers at Upland, and who entertained William Penn on his first visit to the colony.

The residence of his Grandmother Price is still standing at Trainer and was used as the headquarters of General Ganes when the United States Army was encamped back of Marcus Hook in 1814, prepared to repel the threatened invasion of the British under General Ross.

Mr. Price was educated at the public schools of Chester and Philadelphia, and when merely a lad he entered a general store at Rockdale and later that of John G. Dyer, in Chester.

In the winter of 1848, John Marshall discovered gold in California, and the news occasioned an exodus of young men to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Price, stirred by the stories of the hour, decided to tempt fortune in the new-found Eldorado. In April, 1849, he sailed from Philadelphia on the brig Meteor, Captain Henry Smith, for San Francisco. On the outbound voyage, the vessel stopped at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and there Mr. Price was a guest of the firm of Maxwell, Wright & Company, at that time the largest exporters of coffee in the world. Through that influence he was presented to the Emperor, Dom Pedro and the Em-

[1] Biographical and Historical Cyclopeda of Delaware County, Pa. Page 227.

[2] Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society, vol. 1, page 17; also, "Jacob A. Hicks and his nephew 'Peter' A. Hicks" by Edward A. Price. Paper XXII Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, 1898.

press, and dined with the royal couple at the palace. He remained in Rio about a fortnight, when the Meteor sailed for Valparaiso, Chili. At that place Mr. Price was tendered a position in the ship chandlery house of Walsh & Nisson, which he accepted, and remained there for several months. Then the news from the gold fields of California aroused his interest anew, and taking passage on the barque Adelaide, Captain George Eyre, after a stormy passage, reached San Francisco. There he joined a prospecting party which, in its journeyings, discovered Salmon river and Gold Bluff. Later he was of the party which prospected on Queen Charlotte's Island, British America, and other points along the Pacific Coast. In the lengthy sojourn on the island he was in constant association with the Indians, learning much of their habits and customs. As the party of which Mr. Price was a member, were the first white men to make more than a passing visit to that land, he saw the Aborigines as few people have had the opportunity to do, and when in a reminiscent mood, many were the interesting stories he would relate of that period in his adventurous life.

Mr. Price was in San Francisco during the period of the Vigilant Committee's reign in that city; although not a member of the organization, was a witness to the drastic measures resorted to by the better element of the town to rid the municipality of the dangerous criminal classes which theretofore had defied legal authority.

Returning to Valparaiso, he was tendered the position of cashier in the English house of Ravenscroft, Hermanos & Company, at Copiapo, Chili, which he accepted, remaining in that employment for two years.

In 1854, he returned to Chester, "rounding the Horn" for the second time when homeward bound. In 1855, with his brother, John C., he embarked in brick manufacturing, the firm being J. C. & W. G. Price. During the Civil War, in the fall of 1862, when the militia of the State of Pennsylvania were called to repel the threatened invasion of the State by General Lee, William G. Price was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K, Tenth Regiment, and was honorably discharged after the battle of Antietam had

halted the Confederate advance. Again in the early summer of 1863, when Lee again threatened the State with invasion, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment Emergency Troops. These organizations were mustered into the service of the United States, and their presence at Greencastle and other points along the border counties had a very important bearing upon the ultimate success of the Northern army in defeating the purpose of Lee's Gettysburg campaign. In 1867, he was elected a member of City Councils from the South Ward, a position he resigned in 1869, when General Grant appointed him postmaster of Chester. While a member of Councils he was one of the board under whose direction the construction of the first water works of Chester were undertaken and completed.

Mr. Price was an active member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic.

He died at his residence, No. 310 West Broad Street, Chester, early Wednesday morning, November 14, 1906, after a brief illness which quickly developed into pleuropneumonia of an aggravated form. His remains were interred in the Price family lot in Chester Rural Cemetery.

To the marriage of William Gray and Jane Eliza (Campbell) Price were born the following children:

(52) Lillian Campbell Price, born July 31, died October 5, 1866.

(53) Edward Augustus Price, born at Chester, September 2, 1864.

(54) William Gray Price, Jr., born at Chester, March 23, 1869.

(55) Howard Campbell Price, born at Chester, April 15, 1872.

(56) Lewis Eugene Price, born July 31, 1875, died April 24, 1877.

(19) MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, was born at Leiperville, April 11, 1840. She was educated in private schools of the neighborhood, until at the age of thirteen she became a pupil of the "Aston Ridge Seminary," of which Rev. B. S. Huntingdon was principal, and Maria L. Eastman, as-

sistant, graduating therefrom in 1857. She was married to E. T. Robb, October 27, 1864, at Chester, Pa., to which place her parents had removed. Mary Campbell Robb is a charter member of the New Century Club, of Chester, Pa.

The grandfather of E. T. Robb was Alexander Robb, a Scotchman, born at Aberdeen, who, for many years, was a captain in the British Merchant Marine. On one of his voyages from Glasgow to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, he met Miss Abigail Tupper, a relative of Martin Farquhar Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." Returning to Nova Scotia he married her and settled in that province. where his eldest son, John Alexander Robb, was born on June 1, 1792.

Shortly after the death of Alexander Robb, his widow and children removed to New York City, where his son, John Alexander Robb, served an apprenticeship at ship-building and became familiar with all the details of that industry. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the United States Army, saw considerable active service and was honorably discharged at the conclusion of hostilities. He located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he established a shipyard, which subsequently became noted for the fast sailing vessels constructed by him, and his yard had no little influence in earning world-wide reputation for the "Baltimore Clippers." Frederick Douglass, the distinguished negro diplomat and orator, when a lad, for several years worked as a caulker in Mr. Robb's yard, and after the Civil War, meeting Mr. Robb on some public occasion, in Baltimore, in conversation he recalled the incident to the memory of his former employer.

In 1818, John A. Robb married Cornelia, daughter of Amos Cheney, a ship builder of Kingston, New York. Her father was subsequently appointed Superintendent of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He died in 1832, during the great cholera epidemic of that year, his body being carried to the cemetery by the workmen in the yard, notwithstanding the protest of the then Commandant. Mrs. Cornelia Robb's grandmother was Maria Westervelt, of the old Knickerbocker family of that name. Her husband,

James Ramsey (1), of New Jersey, an Englishman by birth, during the Revolution, sided with the Crown. He was the owner of large flouring mills in Westchester County, on the Hudson River, in the "Neutral Ground," the scene of Cooper's story, "The Spy." Maria Westervelt's father, an ardent Whig, became so incensed at his son-in-law's political opinions, to which the wife became a convert, that he disinherited his daughter. At the conclusion of the war, accompanied by his family, Ramsey went to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, and there his daughter Maria, who became the wife of Amos Cheney, was born.

ELIAKIM TUPPER ROBB, son of John A. and Cornelia (Cheney) Robb, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 8, 1831, and educated in private schools of that city. He entered as an apprentice the Vulcan Works, the large marine engine building establishment of Murray & Hazlehurst, of Baltimore, one of his fellow apprentices being the late Irving Murray Scott, of San Francisco, distinguished as the builder of the noted battleship Oregon. Throughout their lives a warm personal friendship existed between Mr. Scott and Mr. Robb.

When Ross Wynans contracted with the Czar Nicholas I. to build and equip the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Mr. Wynans was anxious that Mr. Robb should accept a responsible position in that work, but owing to home attachments he declined the offer. For eleven years he was in charge of the draughting department of the Vulcan Works, a place he resigned in 1856 to accept a position as draughtsman under General M. C. Meigs (United States Army), who had control of the extension of the United States Capitol at Washington, D. C. Early in 1861, he came to Chester and had charge of the draughting department of Reaney, Son & Archibold. During that time the double-enders men-of-war "Waterloo," "Suwanee," and "Shamokin," and the monitors "Sagamore" and "Lehigh" were built at the yard, which later, under the ownership of John Roach, acquired world-wide distinction. Two of these vessels were lost the same year and in time

(1) SAMUEL LEECHES, of the *American Revolution*, v. LII, p. 120, says: "Lease - James, of New York. At the peace, accompanied by his family of three persons, he went from New York to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia."

of peace. The "Suwanee" foundered in Treadwell Passage, California, June 9, 1868. The "Wateree" was stranded by a tidal wave at Arico, Peru, August 13, 1868.

In 1866, Mr. Robb had charge of the draughting department of Miller & Allen's Engine and Boiler Works, at Broad and Potter streets, Chester, Pa., continuing there until the firm of Eccles, Thoms & Company, sugar refineries, of which Mr. Robb was a member, was organized, in 1868. For fourteen years the Canton Sugar Refinery, of Baltimore, was operated by the firm very successfully, until a change in the tariff laws, together with a combination of the largest and wealthiest refineries in the United States, brought about disaster to the smaller operators who were obliged to discontinue the business because of the new conditions existing.

In 1883, Mr. Robb returned to Chester and for a time was connected with the Otto Gas Engine Company, of Philadelphia, but in 1888 was associated with the late Lewis Miller as draughtsman in constructing "Miller's Hydraulic Cotton Presses." When the Penn Steel Casting Company's shops were erected under Mr. Miller's supervision, Mr. Robb prepared the original plans for the building and had charge of the draughting department of the shops. After the death of Mr. Miller, in 1892, he took charge of the draughting department at the Vulcan Works, Chester, and when that enterprise was incorporated he was elected its secretary and designer. In the latter capacity, Mr. Robb was frequently called upon to develop the ideas of inventors and others not familiar with mechanics. Mr. Robb is a patentee of several inventions in connection with hydraulic presses and other mechanical devices. He possesses a fund of wit and humor, is a musician of ability and exceedingly well read in English literature and the sciences. In religion he is notably conversant with the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, comprehending the theory and religious teachings of the New Church as well as the theology of other church organizations. He is a Mark Master Mason, but in recent years has not been active in the general movements of the order.

Three children were born to this union:

(57) Mary Campbell Robb, who was born in Ches-

ter, Pa., October 26, 1865, died in Baltimore, Md., January 8, 1882; buried in Loudon Hill Cemetery, Baltimore.

(58) Jennie Robb, born November 19, 1867.

(59) Eccles Donald Robb, born January 10, 1880.

(21) EMMA CAMPBELL, daughter of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, was born at Leiperville, Delaware County, Pa., December 5, 1844. Her primary education was received in a private school, then kept by Henry L. Donaldson, at the tollgate where Bullen's Lane intersects with the old Southern Post Road, and she graduated from the Chester Seminary for Young Ladies, of which Rev. George Hood was principal. October 26, 1881, she was married to Henry Graham Ashmead, at her mother's residence, No. 421 Broad Street, Chester.

Mrs. Ashmead is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a charter member of the New Century Club, of Chester, and a member of the Delaware County Historical Society.

HENRY GRAHAM ASHMEAD⁽¹⁾ is a direct descendant of John Ashmead, born at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, in 1648, and who emigrated, with his wife, Mary Courier, to Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1682; of Captain John Rush, commanding a troop of horse in Cromwell's Army (great grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the Signer); of Samuel Sellers, of Darbyshire, England, who settled in Upper Darby, now Delaware County, in 1682; of Philip Yarnall, who settled in Edgmont, in 1683; of Henry Gibbons, who settled in the same township, in the same year; of William Flower, who first located at Salem, N. J., and in 1685, removed to Marcus Hook, Pa.; of John Grubb, who was a resident of Upland—now Chester—prior

(1) For further accounts of Mr. Ashmead see National Encyclopedia of American Biography, vol. 4, page 91; Biographical and Historical Cyclopedia, of Delaware County, Pa., page 315; Who's Who in Pennsylvania, page 18. For information as to Ashmead family see Martin's History of Delaware County, page 410; Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, vol. 2, page 138; Voyages of Capt. John Ashmead, written by himself (privately printed); Twining's Travels in America, 1795-96; A Biographical Sketch of Captain John Ashmead, by his grandson, Joseph Ashmead Clay, 1880, for private circulation; "Memoir of Isaac Ashmead, to which is attached a family pedigree, and Rich Men of Philadelphia Forty Years Ago, written by Thompson Westcott, published in Philadelphia Sunday Republic, in 1888. Also "Men and Things" by "Penn" (William Perine) in Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 5 and 15, 1907.

to 1677; of David Williamson, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1682; of Robert Pennell, who settled in Middletown, in 1686; of Thomas Mercer, an early settler of the same township; of John Baker, who died in Edgmont, in 1685, and who gave that township the name it still retains. Mr. Ashmead is a great, great grandson of Benjamin Mifflin, brother of Gen. Thomas Mifflin, of the Revolution, and first Governor of the Commonwealth under the Constitution of 1790; a great grandson of William McKinley—the family which furnished the twenty-fifth President of the United States—and in the seventh generation a descendant of Anthony Wayne who, at the battle of the Boyne, commanded a company of dragoons in the service of William III., “and fought with signal bravery throughout the hottest of the contest.” Mr. Ashmead’s great, great grandmother and “Mad Anthony” Wayne, were first cousins, brothers’ children.

John Wayne Ashmead, son of William and Margaret (McKinley) Ashmead, was born in Philadelphia May 16, 1806; read law in the office of Archibald Randall, afterward United States District Judge, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia, May 5, 1827. He was a member of the Legislature in 1832, and was Deputy Attorney General for Philadelphia—an office, since 1850, known as District Attorney—during the period of service of Hon. George M. Dallas and Hon. Ellis Lewis. In 1849, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a position he held during the administration of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, holding over for one year under President Pierce. It was while in discharge of that office he conducted on behalf of the United States, in 1851, the prosecution of Castner Hanway, indicted for treason in resisting the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, which Col. Alexander K. McClure, in his “Recollections,” asserts was the opening struggle of the Civil War. In 1856, John W. Ashmead removed to New York City, where among many noted cases he defended James Stephens in the leading trial for arsenical poisoning in the United States; defended Capt. Richard W. Meade, tried by a naval court martial for the loss of the United States frigate “San Jacinto” on the Bahama Banks, January 1, 1865, and was counsel for

James Murphy, in his claim against the Republic of Chili for the seizure of the brig "Townsend Jones" and her cargo, at Valpariso, in April, 1850.

John W. Ashmead died at Clinton Place, New Jersey, April 7, 1868. He married November 29, 1829, Henrietta Graham Flower, daughter of Richard and Henrietta (Graham) Flower. She was born at Chester Mills, now Upland, Pa., June 20, 1800, and died at Chester, Pa., February 20, 1879.

Henry Graham Ashmead was born at Philadelphia, June 30, 1838, in the city residence of the family on Fifth Street, near Spruce, the house immediately adjoining to the south the graveyard of "The Fighting Quakers," which Dr. Mitchell refers to in his "Hugh Wynn." His grandmother Flower named him Henry Graham, for her father, Henry Hale Graham (1), the first President Judge of the Courts of Delaware County. The boy received his primary education in the school conducted by Harriet B. McKeever, the authoress, and subsequently was a student at the schools of David Fuller, the Chester Academy, at West Chester, Pa., and Saunder's Institute, in West Philadelphia, on the site of which was founded the Presbyterian Hospital.

In 1855, H. G. Ashmead entered the office of his father, read law and was admitted to the Bar of New York, November 30, 1850, the family having, in the meanwhile, removed to that city. Early in 1860, he entered into partnership with Leon Abbett, afterward three times Governor of New Jersey, an association which continued less than a year, Mr. Ashmead's health becoming impaired and on the advice of physicians he abandoned the active practice of the law.

March, 1863, he visited New Orleans, to which place his father was called to argue a case before the Provisional Court, instituted by President Lincoln after the capture of the city. While there a friend of Mr. Ashmead, who was representing as war correspondent one of the leading New York dailies, became ill with typhoid fever and for a period

[1] For line of Graham in this country and Great Britain see Pedigree XII Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent."

covering several months, Mr. Ashmead acted in his stead, which gave him opportunity to see much of the active field conduct of the war in the Department of the Gulf. In the spring of 1869, the year following the death of his father, Mr. Ashmead located in Chester, Pa.

In June, 1872, when F. Stanhope Hill established the *Chester Evening News*, Mr. Ashmead became its first reporter and local editor, and in 1874, held a like place on the *Delaware County Republican*, of which the late Y. S. Walter was editor and proprietor. In the exciting election of that year, in addition to his other engagements, Mr. Ashmead was editor of a political paper, *The Campaign*, issued in advocacy of the election of Thomas J. Clayton as President Judge of Delaware County—then created a separate Judicial District—a canvass which, for heat and bitterness, has never been equalled in the history of the county. From that time until the present, Mr. Ashmead has been constantly engaged in literary work.

In 1876, he wrote the sketch of "Delaware County," which was published in Dr. William H. Eagles' "History of Pennsylvania," and contributed to periodicals and journals many articles dealing with incidents of State and National history. He was appointed, in 1882, corresponding secretary of the Bi-Centennial Association of Chester, to commemorate the first landing of William Penn in his Province, and wrote the greater part of the "Historical Sketches of Chester-on-Delaware," William Shaler Johnson furnishing an account of the then industrial condition of the city and a description of the ceremonial attending the Bi-Centennial exercises, as also those connected with the dedication of the Penn Landing Memorial. During much of the years 1883-4, Mr. Ashmead was engaged in writing the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania." President Cleveland, on August 3, 1885, appointed him postmaster at Chester. During his administration, on June 6, 1886, the special delivery service was instituted for the first time in Chester, and on July 1, 1887, he organized the free mail delivery which became operative at that date. In the spring of that year, a committee of citizens were appointed to urge on Congress the erection of a Federal

Building in Chester, of which organization Mr. Ashmead was an active member, serving thereon until 1896, when, on completion of the building, the object of the movement had been attained. At the first meeting of the committee, in 1887, he was requested to prepare a pamphlet, entitled, "Chester and Its Suburbs," wherein, in a compact form, was presented the then importance of the city, industrially and commercially, which pamphlet was distributed to all the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the data therein presented was made the substance of the reports of both houses, recommending a Congressional appropriation to purchase land and erect the present post-office structure. In 1880, at the request of the Chester Board of Trade, he collected the data for "Chester, Pennsylvania; A History of its Industrial Progress and its Advantages for Large Manufacturing," but did not supervise the final form in which the matter so collected was given publication. In 1897, he wrote the text of the "Art Work of Delaware County." In 1902, he wrote "A Genealogical Sketch, tracing the descent of the children of Robert and Phebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill through the Sharp, Keen, Sandelands and other families, which was handsomely printed in a limited edition for private circulation. In the same year he wrote the plays, "Mistress Nancy," "The Captain's Ward," and "Miss DeCourcy. The following year, 1903, he wrote the drama of "The Matchmakers," "The Silent Witness," "By Order of the Czarina," "In Troublous Times," and "A Hallowe'en Tangle." The same year, he wrote the "Souvenir History of Chester," and was an associate editor of "Pennsylvania—Colonial and Federal," a costly work in three royal octavo volumes. His fugative pieces, contributed to the periodical and newspaper press, upon historical topics, far exceed if gathered into volumes, that which he has published in book form. Several of his articles in respect to incidents connected with the history of Delaware County have been published in the first volume of "The Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society." In 1904, in association with Gilbert Cope, Mr. Ashmead was the Delaware County editor of "Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylva-

nia." In 1906, he wrote the dramas, "His Wife's Secret," and "The Governor's Ward."

Among his unpublished works are "The Story of Lapidea Manor," an account of the country seat of Hon. William C. Sproul, in Nether Providence, Delaware County; "The History of the Bank of Delaware County and its Successor, the Delaware County National Bank," which will not be printed until 1914, when the institution will be a century old, and a novel, "Daddy's Little Girl." Mr. Ashmead rarely makes oral addresses, an exception however to that rule, was on April 20, 1902, when the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled the tablet on the Washington House, Chester; on April 19, 1903, when the same organization unveiled the tablet on the City Hall, and on June 27, 1903, when at a meeting of the Society of the War of 1812, at Fort Gaines, Marcus Hook, he delivered the historical address on that occasion.

Mr. Ashmead is the Secretary of the Commission for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Hospital for the Criminal Insane; he is Recording Secretary of the Delaware County Historical Society; a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Club, and at one time was exceedingly active in Masonic circles, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the order.

Henry Graham Ashmead has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married September 2, 1872, was Rebecca Frances Warner, daughter of Captain Richard N. Warner, of Alexander, Virginia. She died April 18, 1880. To that marriage was born, August 27, 1873, a son, John Wayne Ashmead, who was a young man of exceeding promise, and graduated from the Chester High School in the class of 1889, when he was not yet sixteen years of age, the youngest person to receive a degree in all the history of the institution. The young man's health became precarious and Dr. Agnew, the same year, advised that he should make a prolonged visit to Colorado in the hope that a change of climate might prove beneficial. But nothing availed and John W. Ashmead, 2nd, died November 30, 1891, aged eighteen years and three months. Mr. Ashmead's marriage with Emma Campbell has been without issue.

(22) ANNIE DODGE CAMPBELL, daughter of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, was born at Leiperville, Ridley Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1850; she was a pupil of the private school of which Henry L. Donaldson, at the Leiperville toll gate house, was principal; later attending the public schools of Chester, Penna., and completing her education at "The Seminary for Young Ladies," at Broad and Upland Streets, Chester, Penna., of which the Rev. George Hood was principal. She was married to Francis Shunk Baker, November 6, 1872.

January 1, 1888, she was appointed General Utility Clerk at the Chester Post Office; May 1, of the same year, appointed Assistant Postmaster and Supervisor of the money-order and registry departments, retaining these positions under Postmasters H. G. Ashmead, Robert Chadwick, John L. Garrett and Thomas H. Higgins; May 1, 1902, she voluntarily tendered her resignation to take effect May 31, 1902, covering an uninterrupted period of service of fourteen years and five months. Mrs. Baker is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Chester Pa.

FRANCIS SHUNK BAKER, son of Perciphor (born November 22, 1817, died April 11, 1881) and Sarah Neide Nelling (born November 21, 1827, died August 13, 1857) Baker, was born at Chester, Penna., January 19, 1850. He was a grandson of David and Ann Hinkson Baker. His grandmother was a daughter of John and Abigail Vernon Engle Baker. (1) He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Chester Academy, of which Charles W. Dean was principal. Subsequently he took a special course at the Bryant and Straton Commercial College, Philadelphia, after which he entered the office of the plumbing establishment of Gawthrop & Brothers, Chester, a position he resigned to accept a clerkship in the Chester Post Office under Major Joseph R. T. Coates, Postmaster. Later the firm of Perciphor Baker & Company, conducting a daily freight steamship line between Chester and Philadelphia, employed him as special messenger between those two points; this position he retained until October 28, 1870,

(1) Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society. Vol. 1, page 186.

when he was appointed purser of the steamship "Roman," of the Windsor Line, plying between Philadelphia, Penna., and Boston, Mass.

In 1872, he resigned to become the captain of the "City of Chester," making daily trips between Chester and Philadelphia. He had a pilot's license covering the Delaware River and Bay. In 1874, he was promoted to the superintendency of the Chester Freight Line, a position he held until 1886. That year he established a line of steamboats on the James River, Virginia, with headquarters at the City of Richmond. In May, 1887, Captain Baker returned to Chester, where he died October 14, of the same year. He was a member of Chester Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 236; a companion of Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania, and was one of the organizers of Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum. In his political sentiments Captain Baker was a Democrat and in 1879, as the candidate of that party, he was elected to City Council, representing the old North Ward. He was re-elected in 1881, but refused to be a candidate for re-election to succeed himself for a third term in that body.

To Captain Frank S. and Annie Dodge (Campbell) Baker were born six sons:

(60) An infant son was born December 23, 1874.

(61) Perciphor Baker, Junior, born December 10, 1875, died June 5, 1876.

(62) Walter Campbell Baker, born at Chester, September 22, 1877.

(63) James Campbell Baker, born at Chester, December 10, 1880.

(64) Joseph Horace Baker, born at Chester, February 4, 1883.

(65) Frank Nelling Baker, born at Chester, January 24, 1885.

(24) JOHN GARSED CAMPBELL, (1) son of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, was born March 5, 1852, at Leiperville, Pa. When fourteen, at his own suggestion, he sought and found employment as a cloth boy

(1) See "Who's Who in Pennsylvania," page 109.

in the Lamokin Mills. These mills later became financially embarrassed and, as a consequence, young Campbell, then without employment, returned to school, where he remained until March, 1867, when he removed to Frankford, Pa., where he learned the machine and manufacturing business, an occupation he continued until the spring of 1875, when he accepted a position as salesman of cotton yarns. A year later, he entered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's employment and was located in their office at the grounds of the Centennial Exposition. When the station there was discontinued, he entered the large machine shops at Bridesburg and traveled for that corporation, as a constructing machinist. In the late fall of 1877, he started a hosiery mill at Marcus Hook, but after several months he gave up the business there and found employment in a machine shop in Frankford. In 1878, he became interested in a weaving mill in Frankford, but owing to an abnormal advance in the price of yarns and the severe competition of the South, he withdrew from the enterprise, but in 1879, was instrumental in establishing a spinning mill in the same neighborhood for the manufacture of hosiery yarn. This plant was conducted very successfully until the assassination of President Garfield, July 2, 1881, which caused a stagnation in the hosiery trade, and to avoid more serious consequences, the enterprise went into liquidation and was abandoned. Mr. Campbell, in January, 1882, entered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ticket office at Broad Street Station, a position he retained until the spring of 1883, when he resigned and started a coal yard at Tacony. A few months later he acquired an interest in coal yards at Bridesburg and Holmesburg, both of which enterprises he conducted with much success.

In January, 1889, John G. Campbell formed a partnership with his brother, James A. G. Campbell, and his cousin, Edward Gartside, and established a plant at Frankford for finishing cotton goods. July, of that year, Mr. Campbell went to Europe and visited a number of the leading finishing works in England and the Continent. On his return home he erected a large plant at Frankford Junction, Philadelphia, and outfitted it with the latest improved machinery, much of which was of novel design and adapted

to a class of work for the first time attempted in the United States. In September, 1905, John G. and James A. G. Campbell sold their interests in the mill and business, the former retiring with a competency. A man of affairs, Mr. Campbell soon grew tired of a life of comparative inactivity. In the spring of 1906, he formed the Stenton Mills Company, located in Philadelphia, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of tape, which has been a very successful enterprise under his management.

John G. Campbell is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Sons of St. George, and several clubs and fraternal organizations. He is also President of the Magnolia Cemetery Company, of Tacony, Pa. On December 31, 1891, he married Katherine R. Harper, of Camden, New Jersey.

KATHERINE REBECCA (HARPER) CAMPBELL, a daughter of Robert Worrell Harper (son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Bodine) Harper) and Mary Ann Clift (daughter of Charles R. and Rebecca (Roberts) Clait), was born at Camden, New Jersey, December 20, 1867. She was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from Cooper School in the class of 1883. For several years she was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Camden. Mrs. Campbell is a member of Nassau Chapter, Camden, N. J., Daughters of the American Revolution, entering through the services rendered by her great grandfather, Captain Robert Worrell, during the War for Independence. She is also a member of the Historical Society of Frankford, Pa.

To the marriage of John Garsed and Katherine (Harper) Campbell were born the following children:

(66) James Alvan Campbell, born October 1, 1893, died January, 1894; buried in Chester Rural Cemetery.

(67) William Taylor Campbell, born September 2, 1896.

(68) Katherine Harper Campbell, born March 24, 1903.

(25) FANNIE AMANDA CAMPBELL, daughter of James and Angeline (Garsed) Campbell, was born at Leipserville, Delaware County, Pa., July 3, 1854. In December of the following year, her parents removed to Ches-

ter, where almost her entire life has been lived on Broad Street, within a stone's throw of the house to which she came an infant of seventeen months. She was educated in the public schools of the city and when nearly seventeen, began teaching in the schools in which she had been a pupil, continuing in that occupation from 1872 until the close of the term of 1879. For over fifteen years she taught in the Sunday School of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. She has taken an active part in the parish work of the Church; for a score of years has been the Secretary of the Dorcas Society, and has served at regular periods as a member of the Altar Guild. She was one of the organizers of the New Century Club, serving on its Board of Directors, and is a member of the Delaware County Historical Society.

(26) JAMES ALFRED GARSEED CAMPBELL, (1) son of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, was born in Chester, Penna., February 19, 1858, at the family residence, removed to give place to the present Third Presbyterian Church edifice. He was educated in the public schools of that city, save for a special course of six weeks' duration at the Chester Academy. At sixteen, he began his business career as a clerk in the office of Headley & Mahon, and in 1876 was express messenger for the firm between Chester and Philadelphia. In the winter of that year, he secured a clerkship in the real estate office of John Cochran, in Philadelphia, but several months later he entered the employment of Dutton & Anderson, then conducting a large coal and lumber business in Chester, as bookkeeper, a position he resigned to accept one of a similar character in the office of John H. Stroud & Company's planing mill. On November 10, 1879, he became a clerk in the office of Elliot, Sons & Company, banking and brokerage house, No. 109 South Third Street, Philadelphia. At that time Mr. Campbell was slender in build, spare of flesh and exceedingly youthful in appearance. When the young man was presented to the senior member of the firm, Mr. Elliott shook his head, saying,

(1) For sketches of Colonel James A. G. Campbell, see *Historical and Biographical Cyclopedia of Delaware County*, page 230; "Who's Who in Pennsylvania," page 13; *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware County, Pennsylvania*, vol. II, page 93.

"I don't know. The place is a responsible one and you are so young." "Time will cure that, Mr. Elliott. Try me for a week. Then if I fail to size up to the work, you can find some one to replace me." "That's only fair," was the reply of the banker, and Campbell remained in the office with constantly increasing responsibilities until the latter part of 1883, when, on the death of the senior partner, he became bookkeeper for the stock brokerage firm of L. M. Taylor & Company, southwest corner Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. When the Chester Bank and Saving Fund and The Delaware County Trust Company were organized in the summer of 1885, the positions of receiving teller of the bank and secretary of the Trust Company were tendered to and accepted by Mr. Campbell. On February 23, 1886, when twenty-eight years of age, he was chosen Cashier of the Bank, and on May 17, 1889, when the two organizations were consolidated, he was elected Treasurer; May 20, 1892, Vice President, and June 8, 1899, was elected President of The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company, a position in which he is at present serving. The enormous increase in the volume of banking business had rendered the old system of exchange by messenger, tedious, unsatisfactory and expensive. As an experiment at the outset, on May 17, 1893, Mr. Campbell organized and put into operation The Chester Clearing House, of which he was appointed the first manager. Immediately the plan proved itself of the utmost advantage in speedily adjusting the exchanges between the financial institutions of the city. From 1890 to 1892, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Standard Spinning Company, of Chester, but in the last named year sold his holdings in the corporation and resigned the office he held in its Board of Directors.

In early manhood, James A. G. Campbell was exceedingly active in the military affairs of Pennsylvania. He was one of the original members of Company B, Eleventh (now Sixth) Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, in which he enlisted as a private March 30, 1881. On June 6, of the same year, he was appointed Second Sergeant and July 29, following, First Sergeant. January 8, 1883, he was elected First Lieutenant of the Company, a

position he resigned March 30, 1886. Colonel John W. Schall, on May 11, 1887, appointed Mr. Campbell First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Sixth Regiment. Two months later, July 20, Brigadier General George R. Snowden appointed him aid-de-camp with rank of Captain on the staff of the First Brigade. Captain Campbell acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade from June 4 to November 11, 1890. When General Snowden was promoted Major General, he appointed Captain Campbell aid-de-camp on the Division Staff, with rank of Major, and later appointed him Division Inspector with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. While active in the N. G. P., Colonel Campbell participated in the inaugural parades of President Cleveland, 1885; of Harrison in 1889, and in that of Cleveland, in 1893. He also officially took part in the Constitutional Centennial parade in 1888; that of the Presidential Centennial in New York, in 1889, and the Columbian dedicatory parade in Chicago, in 1892. He was on duty with the division staff during the Homestead riots in the summer of 1892. When President McKinley called for volunteers, in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Pennsylvania's desire was that its National Guard should be accepted as a division, in which event, Colonel Campbell would have retained his staff appointment and rank, but when it became evident that that would not be done, Colonel Campbell sought opportunity to take part with the Pennsylvania troop in active service. He was appointed May 12, 1898, Adjutant of the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and the following day was mustered into the military service of the National Government. Within a few days he was offered a captaincy in another regiment, but he declined to leave the Second, which had found a place for him, when he had been fearful that all opportunity was denied him to serve in the field. This act of Colonel Campbell in resigning high official rank, when unable to enter the service in his staff position, to accept a second lieutenancy in a regiment under orders for Camp Alger, Virginia (the point designated for mobilization of the Second Army Corps), was made a special subject of commendatory and complimentary notice by General Snowden, in

his report for the year 1898. At that time, the air was filled with rumors of Spanish sympathizers' plots to destroy all powder mills in the United States, and the War Department, as a protective measure, ordered that all such establishments should have ample military force to guard them from being made the subject of disloyal attacks. With that purpose the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment was ordered from Mount Gretna, Pa., to Pompton Lake, New Jersey, and later to Pennsgrove, New Jersey, where large mills were running night and day in manufacturing powder for the Federal authorities. The sudden collapse of the war rendered the forwarding of additional troops to Cuba or Porto Rico unnecessary. Lieutenant Campbell under general orders, was mustered out of the United States Military Service, October 25, 1898, at Philadelphia, Pa.

While never an active political partisan, Colonel Campbell has given steady adherence to the principles of the Republican party. During the Cleveland and Harrison campaign of 1888, he was in command of four companies of young men organized as a marching club. During the municipal campaign in 1893, he was a member of the Committee of Fifty, which labored to secure the election of John B. Hinkson, the Democratic candidate, as Mayor. In 1896, Mayor Black appointed Colonel Campbell a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, then a new branch of the city government, and he was elected its first Secretary, a position he still retains. In 1905, he was appointed a member of the committee of the Republican County organization to fill vacancies occurring between the meeting of the County nominating convention and the succeeding election. He was elected a member of the Vestry of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, of Chester, April 18, 1892, and served as one of the Building Committee which had charge of the erection of the new sanctuary at East Broad and Madison streets. He is also one of the Managers of the Chester Hospital. Colonel Campbell is a member of Henry W. Lawton Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans; of the Penn Club, Chester, Pa., and the Delaware County Historical Society.

ELIZABETH HUBLEY MOWRY, daughter of Rev. Philip H. Mowry (born at Allegheny, Pa., March 6, 1837), and Katharine (Richardson) Mowry (born at Kiskimutis, Pa., April 6, 1840, died at Chester, Pa., January 20, 1881), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1862. She was educated in Chester, Pa. November 26, 1889, she was married to James A. G. Campbell, at the First Presbyterian Church, Chester, her father performing the nuptial ceremonies. In the paternal line, Mrs. Campbell is descended from Christian Mowry, Philip Mowry, Robert Bruce Mowry, an eminent physician, and in the maternal line, she traces descent from Frederick Hubley, William Richardson and Henrietta Hubley, his wife. She is a member of the New Century Club, of Chester, having served on its Board of Directors and is a member of the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which she entered through the military services of her great, great grandfathers Christian Mowry (1) and Frederick Hubley. (2) She is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chester.

To this marriage has been born the following children:

(69) John Richardson Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., March 26, 1891, died October 26, 1895; interred at Chester Rural Cemetery.

(70) Margaret Mowry Campbell, born at Chester, Pa., March 9, 1895.

(71) James Alfred Garsed Campbell, Jr., born at Chester, Pa., March 10, 1900.

(27) WILLIAM HENRY GREEN (3), eldest child

(1) Christian Mowry was a private in the 1st 1/2th Pennsylvania, Continental Line, Pennsylvania, in the Revolution, vol. I, page 697. Pennsylvania Archives second series, vol. X, page 692. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1795, aged 41 years.

(2) Frederick Hubley was second Lieutenant in Capt. James Ross' Company of First Pennsylvania, Continental Line; August 16th, 1775. The company which had been recruited at Lancaster reached camp at Cambridge, Mass., where Washington had invested the British forces in Boston. In 1776, promoted to First Lieutenant and made Quartermaster. Pennsylvania, in the Revolution, vol. I, pages 14, 37, 322, 325, 333. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, vol. X, pages 14, 37, 322, 325, 333. Lieutenant Hubley died in Harrisburg, Pa., December 27th, 1822.

(3) For sketch of Wm. H. Green, Sr., see Ashmead's History of Delaware County, page 437. Biographical Historical Cyclopedia of Delaware County, page 325. Biographical and Personal Memoirs of Chester, and Delaware County, Pa., Vol. II, page 51.

of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green, was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, August 3, 1831. Studious and persistent, he received in the schools of his native town the foundations of a good English education, and, as the trend of his mind was towards practical mechanics, at sixteen he located in Manchester, where he entered one of the leading engine building and mechanical establishments of that city. He looked forward to something beyond merely passing his life as the employe of others, and with that end in view he gave his days to laborious work in the shop and his evenings to mastering the theoretical side of the business in which he was engaged. His parents, accompanied by their younger children, had come to the United States in 1850, and thither William H. Green followed them, when he attained his majority and was master of his trade. He located in Philadelphia where his skill earned for him steady employment. While yet a young man, hardly twenty-three, he was tendered the responsible position of manager of the engine department of the Tredigar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., at that time one of the largest industrial plants in the Union. While in that city he met, wooed and married Elizabeth Chalmers Mackenzie. Shortly after the wedding he was offered the superintendency of construction and repairs of machinery at the Charlestown Navy Yard, in Boston Harbor, which he accepted and removed thither in the fall of 1857. The Civil War brought with it enormous activity in National and private shipyards. Early in 1861, the Navy Department commissioned William H. Green, Chief Engineer of the Boston Navy Yard, a position he filled with ability and to the entire satisfaction of the National authorities.

In 1863, Mr. Green was offered charge of the Globe Iron Works, at Boston, at a salary much larger than that he received at the Navy Yard. He resigned to accept the company's proposition. At that time the works were building machinery for United States armed vessels, and while the Government got the benefit of his labors, the new place afforded Mr. Green the opportunity personally to demonstrate his practical ability as a marine engine constructor.

In 1864, Mr. Green visited his parents, then residing in Chester, Pa. The war, in his opinion, was coming to an

end, and while in that city he decided that Chester presented an opportunity for the location of a brass and iron works. With this purpose in view he purchased land on the Delaware River front just beyond the borough line and erected a building forty by one hundred feet, the first industrial establishment in a section which six years later was laid out and incorporated as South Chester Borough (since consolidated with the City of Chester). When the Borough was incorporated, in 1872, Mr. Green was elected its first Chief Burgess and served several terms thereafter as a member of Borough Council. He advocated the most liberal expenditures for the free public education of the children of the locality, and to that end served several terms as a member of the School Board and was the presiding officer of that body during one term.

In the early days of the Vulcan Works, the output of the plant, in the main, consisted of brass castings, notably valves and cocks. In 1883, a number of valves, each weighing in the neighborhood of six tons, were manufactured by Mr. Green for use in the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia. They were among the largest castings for such a purpose ever made in the United States.

The Vulcan Works was incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in November, 1892. William H. Green, Sr., was elected the first president of the company, holding that position until his death, at Chester, Pa., May 1, 1893, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Throughout his life, Mr. Green displayed persistent energy, unremitting labor and untiring ambition to succeed in any project to which he directed his mental abilities and business activity. Death came to him while still in the possession of his intellectual powers and administrative vigor, leaving the reputation of a good citizen, who, while mindful of his own personal interest, had at the same time constantly in view the best interest of the community in which for thirty years he had held a conspicuous place. William H. Green was a charter member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Chester, and for many years held the office of Warden, contributing largely of his means to the support and betterment of the parish organization.

He was a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M., St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, and had received the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rites. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. George, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His remains are interred in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH CHALMERS MACKENZIE, (1) daughter of John and Margaret (Taylor) Mackenzie, was born in Edinborough, Scotland, June 24, 1836.

Elizabeth Chalmers Mackenzie was reared by her Grandmother Taylor in the village of New Haven, Scotland. In 1853, she came to the United States and resided at Richmond, Va., where William Henry Green and she met and where they were married, September 15, 1857.

After the family's removal to Chester, Pa., Mrs. Green became exceedingly active in the upbuilding of the St. Luke's Episcopal Church. She took a leading part in the charitable work in what was then South Chester, and was for years connected with the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society.

To the marriage of William Henry and Elizabeth Chalmers (Mackenzie) Green were born:

(72) William Henry Green, Jr., born at Charlestown, Mass., June 29, 1859.

(73) Margaret Jane Green, born at Charlestown, Mass., December 3, 1860.

(74) Mary Green, born at Chester, Pa., September 15, 1862, died October 11, 1862.

(75) Laura Christina, born at Chester, Pa., April 11, 1865, died February 14, 1869.

(76) Alfred Tennyson Green, born at Chester, Pa., March 26, 1867.

(77) Lillie Christina Green, born at Chester, Pa., February 3, 1871.

(1) The Mackenzie Clan—Highlanders—have as their peculiar badge of distinction, anciently worn by each clan, *Deers Grass*, as the Campbell Clan have *Myrtle*.

(78) George Thomas Reid List, born at Chester, Pa., February 12, 1874, died January 19, 1876.

(20) JOHN JACOB GREEN, son of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green, was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, September 4, 1835. He was educated in the schools of his native place and was a lad of fourteen when his parents came to the United States. Here he received a thorough training in mechanical engineering and when scarcely beyond his majority was master mechanic at the railway shops in Savannah, Ga. The financial panic of 1857, caused a shut-down of these works; he came to Chester, Pa., and in connection with his father, embarked in the grocery business.

Early in 1858, John Larkin, Jr., erected the Liberty Cotton Mills at the southwest corner of Tenth (then known as Liberty) and Madison Streets, which Green operated until 1864, when Harry Melvain and John Hinkson built the Continental Mills for John J. Green, giving the name Green to the street on which the factory faced.

The depression in cotton goods shortly after the Civil War was disastrous to many manufacturing establishments and John J. Green's was among the sufferers from that condition. Later, in connection with Charles Powell, he conducted a cotton mill on St. Charles Street, Chester, but the enterprise met with indifferent success and was finally abandoned.

John Jacob Green married December 9, 1861, at Chester, Pa., Elma Townsend Roberts. (1) He was a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M. He died at Chester, December 2, 1877, aged forty-two years.

ELMA TOWNSEND ROBERTS, wife of John J. Green, was a daughter of Howard and Henrietta (De Ben) Roberts, of Chester, Pa. In the paternal line, she was a direct descendant of John and Ann Sharpless, who settled at what is now Waterville, Nether Providence, Delaware County, Pa., in 1682. She was born at Chester, October 6, (1)

(1) Cope's Sharpless Genealogy, gives her birth as November 1842; her marriage to John J. Green as November 9, 1862; and the husband's middle name is there given as *Campbell*.

1842, and when scarcely more than nineteen, became the wife of John J. Green. To this marriage were born:

(79) Sarah Green, born at Chester, Pa., May 19, 1864, and died same day.

(80) Edna Jane Green, born July 21, 1856.

(81) Mary Campbell Green, born August 6, 1867.

(82) Elma Townsend Green, born at Chester, Pa., May 4, 1869, died October 12, 1874.

(83) John Jacob Green, Jr., born at Chester, Pa., June 22, 1871, died September 18, 1874.

(84) Eva St. Clair Green, born at Chester, Pa., June 30, 1875.

(30) JAMES CAMPBELL GREEN, son of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green, was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, November 9, 1837. When a lad of thirteen he accompanied his mother to the United States. Much of his education was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia. He received thorough training as a mechanical engineer at the Bush Hill Iron Works, in Philadelphia, and was employed as an assistant to his brother, William H. Green, at the Tredigar Iron Works, at Richmond, Va., and subsequently accompanied his brother in a like capacity when the latter was chief constructing engineer at the Charlestown (Boston) Navy Yard. In 1862, James C. Green accepted the management of one of the largest sugar plantations in Cuba, located at Los Vegas, Matanzas Province. Even at that early day there was a spirit of unrest among the inhabitants. Hence on several occasions, James C. Green visited the United States until the spirit of the rebellion had spent its force. The insurgents and Spanish troops indifferently and wantonly destroyed property, and after order was restored, Mr. Green spent no little time in repairing the damages inflicted on the estate and reorganizing the laboring class in order to place the plantation again on a productive basis. About 1890, the evidences of a general disquiet among native Cubans became so manifest that Mr. Green began to question the future of the island. In 1891, he made an extended tour of Europe, and in 1896, Mr. Green made a second extended European tour. On his return to Philadelphia, he decided

to abandon all his business association with Cuba. The torch had destroyed much of his holdings but he fortunately saved from the wreckage a competency, the interest from which maintained him in ease until he died, which occurred in Philadelphia, November 25, 1901, when he had just entered his sixty-fifth year.

James C. Green spoke Spanish fluently. He was a pleasing conversationalist. Many interesting and odd adventures had happened to him in his lengthy sojourn in Cuba and he possessed a dramatic manner in relating such incidents that kept his hearers in roars of laughter.

James C. Green was a member of King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Manchester; of the Sons of St. George, of Philadelphia, and other secret organizations. He never married.

(31) MARY JANE GREEN (1) and JANE GREEN, twin daughters of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green, were born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, February 1, 1830. Jane Green died August 31, 1849, aged ten years. She is buried in St. Peter's Gate, Stockport, where the stone marking her grave still remains in excellent preservation. Mary J. Green was educated in schools in Philadelphia and Chester. Later she studied medicine, graduating from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, corner of North College Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, in the class of 1878. One month subsequent to her graduation she passed a successful examination and was appointed physician in charge of the Maternity Charity Hospital, located at 610 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, for a period of one year. At the expiration of her term of service in that institution, she began, in Philadelphia, a general practice, with marked success. Having acquired a competency she retired from active duties of professional life in 1898, although as a personal favor, she still retains charge of a few families who would not consent to be waited upon by other physicians. Dr. Mary J. Green, in 1891, spent a three months' vacation in Europe, devoting several weeks to the neighborhood which was the scene of her early childhood life.

(1) Sketch of Dr. Mary J. Green, "Who's Who in Pennsylvania," page 278.

(33) MOSES HENRY GREEN, the youngest child of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green, was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, January 19, 1846. He was not five years old when his mother (the father had preceded them the year before) and her children came to the United States. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in Chester, Pa., he being scarcely more than ten years old when his parents removed to the latter city. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the brass and iron foundry and finishing business at the Vulcan Works, at Chester, of which his brother, William H. Green, was proprietor, and was given the management of the Chester store and salesrooms of the works. In 1872, he had entire charge of the Philadelphia office and salesrooms of the Vulcan Works and remained in direction of its extensive business in that city until 1879. Mercantile life was distasteful to him and in that year he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, with honors in the class of 1882. The same year he was honored by the appointment of Assistant Gynecologist on the outpatient staff of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, a position he resigned in 1883 to accept a place as First Assistant Physician of the Out-Patient Medical Department. In the meanwhile, his private practice was growing rapidly in West Philadelphia, where he had located immediately after graduation. In 1886, he became First Assistant Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, and during three years was District Physician of the Eleventh District of the Philadelphia Hospital. Dr. Green's practice had grown so extended and remunerative that he has been compelled to relinquish all outside professional duties.

As a child, Dr. Green was conspicuous for his ability as a mimic and singer. As a young man he was distinguished for his elocutionary and histrionic talents. In 1866, he was one of the organizers of the Pacific Dramatic Association, of Chester. He was leading man of the organization, appearing in the character of "Bob Brierly" in its production of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." "George Harris" and "Simon Lagree" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" "Paul Pry"

in the play of that name;" "Timothy Toodles" in "Toodles;" "The Golden Farmer;" "Capt. Murphy Maguire," and other characters in dramas presented by the association in National Hall, at that time the only public building in Chester in which dramatic entertainments could be staged. Later, he, with others, organized the Shakespeare Dramatic Association, secured Tuscarora Hall, on Fifth, west of Market Street, and outfitted it with scenery. There, for the only time in Chester, was produced the tragedy of "Hamlet;" James B. Roberts, one of the leading American actors of his day, appeared as "Hamlet." At Mr. Roberts' solicitation, M. Harry Green was the "Ghost," a difficult part to sustain effectively. The play was so well received that, in compliance with the public demand, it was reproduced nightly for a week to overflowing houses. In 1872, on his removal to Philadelphia, Mr. Green resigned membership in the association.

Dr. Green is well known as an elocutionist and after-dinner orator. His repertoire of witty sayings and recitations is large and choice, hence he is in constant demand at public occasions and banquets, when he contributes to the pleasure of those assembled and keeps the table in a roar by his humor. He is a charter member of Larkin Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Chester, Pa.; Past Master of Chester Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Columbia Chapter, No. 91, Royal Arch Masons, and chairman of both the Board of Surgeons and of the Entertainment Committee of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Society of the Sons of St. George, Philadelphia; Trustee of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 13, Order Sons of St. George; of the Tennyson Lodge, the Witan, of Alfred the Great Lodge, of the Friendly Union of Peabody Lodge, a member of the West Philadelphia Medical Association and of the Medical Book Club. In 1903, Dr. Green made an extended tour of Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France, thus adding to his extensive experience, and on his return, by invitation of various bodies to which he belongs, delivered several lectures on his travels, which were well attended and

much enjoyed. He was married April 25, 1888, in Philadelphia, to Amelia Roberts Branin.

AMELIA ROBERTS BRANIN, wife of Dr. M. Harry Green, daughter of Isaac Porter Branin (died November 15, 1904) and Frances Rosana Branin (born at Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, May 1, 1889), was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, January 25, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In the paternal line, her grandfather was Nathaniel Branin (born 1796, died 1866), who owned a cultivated and extensive farm near Philadelphia. His parents were William and Abigail Rodgers, the former the son of Michael Branin, a member of Friends' Society, who settled in Philadelphia, having come originally from Belfast, Ireland, in the early half of the eighteenth century. Elizabeth Porter, wife of Nathaniel Branin, and Mrs. Green's grandmother, was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Porter, of New Jersey. In the maternal line she is a granddaughter of Samuel J. and Ann (Johann) Edgar. To the union of Dr. Moses Henry and Amelia Roberts (Branin) Green has been born one child:

(85) Mary Amelia Green, born at Philadelphia, November 5, 1894.

(34) JAMES CAMPBELL SHEDWICK, son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick, was born in Stockport, Cheshire, England, September 24, 1839. He was a child of but five years when, in 1844, his mother and her two sons, of whom James was the eldest, came to the United States to join the husband and father who, in the preceding year, had located permanently in Philadelphia. James C. Shedwick was educated in the public schools of that city. When sixteen, in 1855, deciding to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the carpenter's trade, he entered the constructing and erecting shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Thirty-second and Market Streets. To an energetic, observing young man desirous of equipping himself to command success in the path of life, no better school of instruction could have been selected, for from these shops men were sent to erect new buildings for use in the company's service, or in repairing those which

needed overhauling, including in that wide range almost every problem that is presented to the practical builder for solution.

Early in 1861, shortly after James C. Shedwick had attained his majority, his father associated him in his contracts and building operation, the firm being John Shedwick & Son. Late in that year, James C. Shedwick was severely injured by a fall from one of the roofs of a row of dwelling houses the firm was then erecting. There was a demand for dwelling houses and business had felt the stimulus of the war, hence the firm was actively engaged in building operations undertaken individually or on contracts with other parties. The war thus far had been confined to the Southern States, but after the disastrous defeat of Pope at Second Bull's Run, August 30, 1862, Lee, flushed with success, determined to cross the Potomac and on September 5, his army crossed the border line, the bands playing "Maryland, My Maryland." The preceding day, Governor Curtin, by proclamation, had called the people of Pennsylvania to form military organizations, recommending that after three o'clock each day all business places should close and the men be drilled in the manual of arms. On the 10th, the Governor called all able-bodied men to enroll themselves immediately for the defense of the State and be ready to march at an hour's notice. James C. Shedwick, on September 6, on returning to dinner, announced to his parents that he had been enrolled in Captain George J. Corrie's Company, which became Company A, Ninth Regiment of Militia, Col. John Newkumet, commanding, and that he had been appointed Sergeant. After the proclamation of the 10th, the Regiment was mobilized, and on the night of the 12th, was forwarded to Harrisburg and later, with other Regiments, to Hagerstown, Md., where Major General John P. Reynolds, then a Corps Commander of the Army of the Potomac, took command of the militia. On the 14th, the Army of the Potomac met the advance of the Army of Virginia at South Mountain, and forced the Confederates back through the passes of the range. On the evening of the 16th and the day of the 17th, the battle of Antietam was fought. The Pennsylvania militia were pushed forward

to the scene of action and 15,000 of them formed in line of battle as a supporting reserve. With the repulse of Lee and the retreat of the Confederates to Virginia, the emergency, which had called the Ninth Regiment to the field, passed and it was discharged September 26, 1862.

The following year, James C. Shedwick again saw active military service. On May 2, 1863, the Union Army, commanded by General Hooker, was defeated by Lee at Chancellorsville, which was followed on June 15, by Lee's invasion of Maryland. The following day, his advance captured Chambersburg, Pa. Governor Curtin, on the 12th, apprehending Lee's purpose, called on the people of the State to prepare to defend the Commonwealth. On the 15th, Lee crossed the Potomac and the same day President Lincoln called 100,000 of the militia of four States to the field, the quota of Pennsylvania being one-half of the entire number. To these men the Governor gave the privilege to enlist for four months or the emergency. The latter term was generally accepted. The Union League enlisted a regiment, numerically designated as the Forty-fifth Emergency Regiment, Col. Frank Wheeler commanding. The men were mustered into the United States services, July 1, James C. Shedwick holding an appointment as Sergeant of Company F, Captain George J. Corrie. The troops were forwarded to Shippensburg, Gettysburg, the South Mountain and then Hopedown, Maryland. At South Mountain, close to Gettysburg, a Union cavalry regiment charging the enemy, bore so close to the line of the Forty-fifth Regiment that James C. Shedwick was knocked down by the advancing body, receiving injuries from which he has never wholly recovered. After Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and the retreat of the Confederate Army, the Forty-fifth Regiment was ordered to Pottsville, Schuylkill County, to quell a threatened outbreak in the mining district. After three weeks and all apprehension of trouble in that section was quieted, the Regiment, on August 29, 1863, was discharged by the State authority. Hence, General Sickles, in a speech in Congress declared that the Pennsylvania Emergency Troops were especially worthy of consideration, since after thirty years they were still in the service of the United

States, the Government having mustered them in, but had never mustered them out.

The cessation of the war brought with it a period of stagnation in building enterprise in Philadelphia, as here inbefore mentioned in the sketch of John Shedwick. The firm then decided to transfer the field of energy to Chester, Pa. Unexpected conditions, the refusal of large property holders to sell available sites for building operations, practically thwarted the purpose the firm had in view. Early in 1866, James C. Shedwick succeeded John J. Green as owner of the Liberty Mills, located at the corner of Madison and Tenth Streets, Chester, Pa., the latter highway, then known as Liberty Street, gave the mill its name. Its products were jeans and drilling. In the early part of December, of the same year, the mills were totally destroyed by fire. In the emergency, Mayor Larkin called on Philadelphia for assistance. Several fire companies of that city responded, but without avail, the mill and contents were entirely consumed. Mr. Shedwick's loss amounted to nearly \$20,000, more than two-thirds of which were not protected by insurance. The mill was not rebuilt, but in its place Mr. Shedwick erected a number of dwelling houses, thereafter determining to seek fortune in the line in which he had been trained.

Early in January, 1867, the managers of the Pennsylvania Military Academy invited proposals for the erection of a building for that institution in Chester. Near the end of August, the contract was awarded to John Shedwick & Son, stipulating that the building should be completed in nine months. Competing contractors declared that the time was inadequate, but James C. Shedwick, who had entire control of the construction, had the building ready for occupancy on the first of November, two months before the time limit expired.

In the latter part of 1869, John and James C. Shedwick returned to West Philadelphia, where they entered into large building and real estate operations, as mentioned in the sketch of John Shedwick. In one purchase of vacant land, two days after the firm had acquired title, an offer was made by other parties to take the land at an advance of

\$20,000, which was declined. That deal was the most successful in the history of the firm.

In 1870, James C. Shedwick made a health trip to the West Indies, and in 1880, an extended tour of Europe, which he has twice since repeated. In 1876, James C. Shedwick was elected to represent the Twenty-fourth Ward in Common Council, Philadelphia. Serving one term, when he declined to be a candidate for re-election. He was elected as an Independent, yet he was placed on the important committees, and was one of the committee to investigate the alleged wrong in the management of the County Almshouse, which resulted in the conviction of Major Phipps for misappropriation of public funds and property. He was one of the committee charged with the investigation of irregularities in the management of the Water Department. In 1905, he was one of the committee of the Twenty-fourth Ward representing the City Party and was active in its affairs.

In 1887, during the absence of his father in Europe, Mr. Shedwick had under way a large building contract. At that time there were many strike, mostly of a sympathetic character, which delayed the work, interfering with the delivery of materials and other vexatious ways. On his father's return, his son told him of the extent to which the evils had reached, declaring it would be well "to quit," which was finally put into practice. In the fall of that year, he began a tour of the world, in which, among other lands, he visited Japan, China, India and the Hawaiian Islands.

James C. Shedwick is a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M., of Philadelphia; a member and one of the Governors of the Powelton Club, West Philadelphia; President of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, and a trustee of the West Hope Church, a ward of the Northminster Church. On March 25, 1889, James Campbell Shedwick married Catharine Bogia.

CATHARINE BOGIA, daughter of Angellos and Ann Bogia (her father was of Italian birth), was born in Philadelphia, February 8, 1838. She was educated in the public schools of her native city. She had traveled much abroad

and in the United States, several times making a tour of Europe. She was an exceedingly handsome woman, cheerful and companionable. For over a year prior to her death, she was unable to move about, owing to a stroke of paralysis, but in her helplessness was ever considerate of others. She was a member of the West Hope Presbyterian Church. Mrs. James C. Shedwick died in Philadelphia, August 22, 1868, aged sixty-three years, six months and fourteen days.

(37) MARY JANE SHEDWICK, daughter of John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick, was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1846, in which city she was educated. For a year prior to her death she was in ill health, an affection of the heart, but her death, at Chester, on Saturday, March 7, 1868, was as sudden as it was wholly unexpected, occasioning widespread sorrow in the community where she was well known and esteemed.

The Delaware County *Republican*, published at Chester, Pa., for March 20, 1868, contains the following:

"March 7th, 1868, Mary J., daughter of John and Margaret Shedwick, aged 22 years.

"In Memoriam.

"At a meeting of the officers and teachers of the North Ward Mission School of the First Presbyterian Church, (1) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, suddenly and unexpected to call to her reward, Mary J. Shedwick, who has been a co-laborer with us, in the North Ward Presbyterian Mission Sabbath School, since its organization, and who was endeared to us all by reason of her purity of character and unaffected piety, and whose example as a Sabbath School teacher for promptness and punctuality, and devotion to the spiritual welfare of her class, commended itself as worthy of our imitation; therefore,

"RESOLVED, That we express our heartfelt sorrow for our loss, and that we recognize in her removal the voice of

(1) The School was held in a frame building at the north-east corner of Madison and Eleventh Streets, Chester, Pa.

God, calling each one of us to a more entire consecration of ourselves to His service;

"RESOLVED, That we unite in thanksgiving to God for her fidelity while with us:

"RESOLVED, That we shall unitedly implore Him who holds in His hands the residue of her spirit, to sanctify her removal by sending upon us a 'time of refreshment from on high;'

"RESOLVED, That we most sincerely sympathize with our dear brother—the Assistant Superintendent of the School(1)—the father of the deceased, and with his wife, in their sore bereavement, and that our prayers shall ascend to God for his sustaining and comforting grace, and for the sanctification of this Providence to every member of the afflicted family.

"RESOLVED, That henceforth the class which the deceased taught shall be known as the 'Mary Jane Shedwick class.'

" 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.' Rev. XIV:13.

" 'He that believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live.' John XI:25.' "

(39) WILLIAM JOHN SHEDWICK, son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, 1851, his birth occurring at the dwelling, corner of Wallace and Shedwick Streets, West Philadelphia, the first house erected by his father in what was then known as Mantua Village. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and Chester.

When the firm of John Shedwick & Son retired, William J., in association with his brother, Henry Clay Shedwick, continued the business under the title of William J. Shedwick & Brother. At the death of Henry C. Shedwick, in 1886, the senior partner, in his individual name, continued and for almost a score of years has been actively and successfully engaged in contract building operations and the purchase and sale of real estate and conveyancing. He is a member of the School Board of the Twenty-first Section

(1) John C. Shedwick.

of the City of Philadelphia; a charter member of the Powelton Club (West Philadelphia); a member of the Board of Advisors of the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single women (West Philadelphia), and a member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church. In secret society circles he has been prominent, being a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M.; University Chapter, No. 256, Royal Arch Masons; Aleta Tribe, No. 157, Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of Camp 270, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of the Society of the Sons of St. George. On November 14, 1878, William John Shedwick married Florence Alrich.

FLORENCE ALRICH, daughter of William S. Alrich (born February 8, 1825, died January 21, 1883) and Sarah Liken Fry Alrich (born February 5, 1828, died January 28, 1857) was born in Philadelphia. In the paternal line, Mrs. Shedwick traces direct descent from Peter Alricks,⁽¹⁾—the Holland name in course of years was Anglosized to its present form—a prominent man of affairs in the early settlement on the Delaware River, prior and subsequent to the English conquest of the territory. Florence A. Shedwick is a member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia.

To the marriage of William John and Florence (Alrich) Shedwick were born:

(86) Margaret Campbell Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1879.

(87) Mary Fry Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1883.

(88) Emily Hall Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1885.

(89) Isabel Hall Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1885; died July 7, 1886.

(90) William John Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, February 12, 1888.

(91) Elizabeth Hall Shedwick, born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1893.

(1) For account of Peter Alricks, see "Jacob Alricks and his nephew Peter Alricks" by Edward A. Price, Wilmington Del., 1898; and "Peter Alricks and his descendants," by Edward A. Price. Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society; Vol. 1, page 17.

(40) GEORGE WASHINGTON SHEDWICK, son, of John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick, was born in Philadelphia, August 16, 1854, and was educated in the schools of Chester and Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Smith. No children have been born to that union. George W. Shedwick occupies the old family residence, No. 3408 Race street, Philadelphia.

(41) HENRY CLAY SHEDWICK, son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Shedwick, was born in Philadelphia, August 16, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and under his father and his brother James' instruction, learned the trade of builder and contractor. When his father and brother abandoned active business in 1884, Henry Clay Shedwick and his brother William, formed a co-partnership under the title of William J. Shedwick & Brother. Much of the trade of the old firm was controlled by the new. Henry Clay Shedwick died at Philadelphia, July 10, 1886, in his thirty-second year. His death was the result of a peculiar accident. He was playing with his child and in stooping, the covering membrane of the bones of one of his legs was ruptured, which finally terminated in blood poisoning. Henry C. Shedwick was a member of Northminster, or First, Presbyterian Church of Mantua (West Philadelphia).

Henry Clay Shedwick married ELEANOR FREELAND, a daughter of Albert Gallatin Freeland (born June 17, 1828, died April 7, 1896) and Margaret Eleanor (Burkhart) Freeland (born February 11, 1830; married May 8, 1852; died June 3, 1900).

To the marriage of Henry Clay Shedwick and Eleanor Freeland were born:

(92) John Albert Shedwick, born at Philadelphia, September 8, 1879.

(93) Laura Freeland Shedwick, born at Philadelphia, August 26, 1880; died March 12, 1887.

(94) Eleanor Freeland Shedwick, born at Philadelphia, March 22, 1883.

(95) Florence Shedwick, born at Philadelphia, April 26, 1885.

(46) HARRY GARSED CAMPBELL, son of Joseph and Martha (Needham) Campbell, was born at Leipsville, Pa., August 11, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Chester and was thoroughly trained in the business of cotton manufacturing. He is now engaged in finishing cotton goods and examining cloths at Manayunk, Pa. On August 11, 1879, his twenty-third birthday, he married at Manayunk, SARAH ELIZABETH NOBLE. His wife, a daughter of James Tykes Noble (born at Yorkshire, England, December 24, 1816, died at Roxborough, Pa., November 24, 1896) and Ann Jane Warden (born at Philadelphia, April 12, 1826, married at Alexander, West Virginia, October 20, 1850), was born at Noblesville, Lancaster, Pa., April 25, 1854. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To the marriage of Harry Garsed and Sarah Elizabeth (Noble) Campbell were born three children:

(96) Walter Collins Campbell, born at Manayunk, January 15, 1881.

(97) Jessie Turner Campbell, born at Manayunk, December 3, 1882; died at the same place, December 12, 1891.

(98) Harry Garsed Campbell, Jr., born at Manayunk, Pa., November 23, 1886.

(47) BESSIE TURNER CAMPBELL, daughter of Joseph and Adlaide (Turner) Campbell, was born at Chester, Pa., April 24, 1862. She was married by Rev. James Walker, Rector of Calvary Church, Rockdale, January 16, 1885, to Joseph Gibson Gilmore. Her husband, born at Oxford, Chester County, Pa., September 4, 1858, was a son of James Gilmore (born at Oxford in 1835, died August 26, 1879) and Mary Ann Gilmore (born at Oxford, April 23, 1835). His father was a farmer and conducted a flouring mill at Oxford.

To the marriage of Joseph Gilmore and Bessie Turner Campbell were born six children:

(99) Joseph Campbell Gilmore, born at Rockdale, Pa., December 18, 1885.

(100) Warren Gilmore, born at Rockdale, Pa., August 18, 1887.

(101) Adlaide Turner Gilmore, born at Rockdale, Pa., December 23, 1889.

(102) Jessie Gilmore, born at Rockdale, Pa., November 16, 1892.

(103) Harry Gilmore, born at Rockdale, Pa., November 6, 1896.

(104) Helen Turner Gilmore, born at Media, Pa., June 28, 1899.

(53) EDWARD AUGUSTUS PRICE, son of William Gray and Jane Eliza (Campbell) Price, was born in Chester, Pa., September 2, 1864. He was educated in private and public schools of that city, but before his graduation, in 1880, Postmaster John A. Wallace appointed him to a clerkship in the Chester Post Office, a position he retained until November 4, 1884, when he was elected to a clerkship in the First National Bank of Media, Pa. He subsequently filled the positions of bookkeeper and teller until September, 1902, when he was elected cashier of the institution, a position he resigned January 1, 1907, to accept the management of the Royal Storage Company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Price enlisted September 20, 1882, in Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., remaining therein for five years, when he was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M.; Secretary of Chester Royal Arch Chapter, No. 258, a member of Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templars, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. November 16, 1892, he married Nellie Shaw, of Chester, Pa.

NELLIE SHAW PRICE, a daughter of John Shaw (born at Lees, England, October 26, 1826, died at Chester, September 6, 1904) and Mary Buckley Shaw (born at Lees, England, April 27, 1828, married May 19, 1851), was born at Bridgewater, Delaware County, Pa., October 4, 1866. She was educated at the private schools of Chester and the Chester Academy, of which Prof. George Gilbert was principal.

The issue of this marriage is:
 (105) Helen Shaw Price, born at Media, Pa., September 4, 1904.

(54) WILLIAM GRAY PRICE, JR., (1) son of William Gray and Jane Eliza (Campbell) Price, was born at Chester, Pa., March 23, 1869. He was educated in the public and private schools of that city, and in 1887, was elected to a clerkship in the Delaware County Trust and Title Insurance Company, where he remained until 1893, when he resigned to engage in large real estate operations in Chester, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Within a period of ten years he built a great number of dwellings in Philadelphia, among which the Clinton Apartment House, is memorable; while in Pittsburgh he has built many rows of dwelling houses, designed for people of moderate means, together with flat and apartment houses, whose combined cost exceed \$2,000,000.

In State Military matters, William G. Price, Jr., has been exceedingly active. He enlisted May 26, 1886, in Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P. On April 13, 1891, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on December 20, 1892, First Lieutenant. On his removal to Philadelphia, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant of the Third Regiment, N. G. P., July 9, 1893; commissioned Major, May 24, 1895, and Lieutenant Colonel, March 18, 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he volunteered and with his command was mustered into the United States service, May 11, 1898, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The Regiment was ordered to Tampa, Florida, where on two occasions it had embarked on transports for forwarding to Cuba, but in both instances changes of orders held the regiment from being sent to the front. At the close of hostilities, Lieut. Colonel Price was on October 22, 1898, with his command, mustered out of the United States service. He was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., April 21, 1901.

(1) For sketch of Col. Wm. G. Price, Jr., see "Official History of the Militia and National Guard, of Pennsylvania, from the earliest period", by Charles J. Henderson, now in course of publication.

William G. Price, Jr., is a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Spanish War Veteran Association, and a number of other organizations.

On June 1, 1893, William Gray Price, Jr., married SALLIE PENNELL EYRE, the wedding being solemnized in the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia. Mrs. Price was born in Chester, Pa., July 19, 1872, and is the daughter of Joshua Pusey Eyre and Martha Smith Pennell. On the paternal side, she is a descendant of Robert and Ann (Smith) Eyre, who prior to 1607 had settled in Bethel, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania.⁽¹⁾ On the maternal side she is a descendant of Robert Pennell, who settled in Middletown Township, in the same county, in 1685. She is the great, great granddaughter of Elisha Price, who was an active Whig of Chester County in the Revolutionary War.

To the marriage of Colonel William G. Price, Jr., and Sallie Pennell Eyre have been born:

(106) Joshua Pusey Eyre Price, born April 25, 1894.

(107) William G. Price, 3rd, born April 25, 1894, died at birth.

(108) Terrill Eyre Price, born November 9, 1895.

(109) William Alrich Price, born February 22, 1897.

(110) Martha Eyre Price, born August 3, 1899.

(111) Elizabeth Price, born April 15, 1902.

(112) Virginia Price, born August 7, 1903.

(55) HOWARD CAMPBELL PRICE, son of William and Jane Eliza (Campbell) Price, was born at Chester, Pa., April 15, 1872. He was educated in the private and public schools of that city. In 1896, he embarked in the manufacturing of bricks, in association with his brother, William G. Price, Jr. Early in 1898, he made a tour of Europe and was in Spain when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor. The news of that incident aroused an intense anti-American feeling in Spain. At the request of the United States Consul, a guard of Spanish soldiers

(1) See chart of the descendants of Robert and Ann (Smith) Eyre, prepared by Wm. B. Broomall, Chester, Pa., 1904. For account of Eyre family, see Martin's History of Chester, pages 49-53.

were furnished to the party of American tourists, which acted as an escort from the Alhambra to Malaga, where a steamer was taken at 3 o'clock in the morning for Africa.

In early life, Howard C. Price showed a decided leaning to a military career. He enlisted November 11, 1890, as a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., and July 11, 1893, was appointed Corporal; August 24, Battalion Adjutant and July 7, 1896, Regimental Adjutant. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was mustered into the military service of the United States, having been commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant, May 5, 1898. The Sixth was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. For several weeks, during part of the time the Corps was at Camp Alger, Virginia, waiting orders to be sent to the front, Howard C. Price acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade. On the abrupt termination of the war he, with the Regiment, on October 17, 1898, was discharged from the service of the National Government. On the re-organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, he was appointed Captain and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade, N. G. P. April 10, 1899, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A., and assigned to the Fifth Infantry. In May of that year, he reported to the regimental commander at Santiago de Cuba, serving at that post until August 31, 1900, when the Regiment was ordered to China. On September 3, the transport MacPherson, with the Regiment aboard, went ashore on a reef of Fortune Island, of the Bahama group, and it was four days before the ship could be floated. At San Francisco, the Regiment was ordered to the Philippines, reaching Manila Bay, October 25, 1900, where the command was transferred from the transport "Thomas" to "The Gorona," and landed at the beach off Vigan. Thence they marched to Bangued, Abra Province, to suppress the Villamores, then in active hostilities. During the campaign, which lasted until May 1, 1901, Company D, to which Lieutenant Price was attached, was engaged in sixteen skirmishes and battles; the most important being Batilio, February 2, 1901; Mount Pinegal, April

15, which continued for twenty-two hours; Gwinling Creek, April 20, and Mount Socal, April 22, in which engagement Lieutenant H. C. Price acquitted himself so creditably that his conduct was made a matter of special mention in General Orders. (1)

February 2, 1901, he was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant; on June 5, was appointed Quartermaster and Commissary, assigned to the First Battalion. November 22, he was assigned to the Third Battalion, Fifth Infantry, and ordered South to join in what is known as General Bell's Campaign in Batangas and Laguna Provinces, against the noted insurgent, General Malvar. In that campaign, Lieutenant Price took an active part in several engagements, the most important being the battle of Lobo Mountain, January 1, 1902. The Fifth was ordered home. On July 1, 1903, the transport "Kilpatrick" left Manila with the Fifth Regiment, returning to the United States by way of Suez Canal, eighty days being consumed in the passage. Lieutenant Price is now stationed at Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province, Cuba.

Lieutenant Howard Campbell Price is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, A. F. & A. M.

(58) JENNIE ROBB, daughter of E. T. Robb and Mary (Campbell) Robb, was born in Chester, Pa., November 19, 1867. She was educated at private schools in Baltimore, in which city her parents then resided. May 31, 1893, she was married in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chester, to Archibald Alexander Cochran. She is a member of the New Century Club, of Chester.

(1) "HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, PROVINCE OF ABRA, P. I.

May 4, 1901.

"The thanks of the Commanding Officers are extended to the officers and men for their attention to duty and the cheerful spirit in which orders have been executed. Where all have done well it is hard to pick out individual cases, but special mention must be made of and attention paid to the work of Lieutenants E. J. Williams and H. C. Price, Co. D, 5th Inf, at and in vicinity of Bucay.

By order of Major Bowen.

(Signed) S. M. HACKNEY,

Capt. and Adjutant, 5th Infantry.

Mr. Cochran¹¹ is a son of John and Catherine (Johnson) Cochran. His paternal grandfather, John Cochran, was a native of the North of Ireland, who, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in the neighborhood of Chester, where he married Abigail Fogle. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, a noted astronomer.

ARCHIBALD A. COCHRAN, born in Chester, Pa., November 21, 1865, was educated at Gilbert's Academy and in the public schools of his native city. In 1882, he entered the law office of O. B. Dickinson, and was admitted to the Bar of Delaware County May 2, 1887. He formed a partnership with his preceptor, but at the expiration of three years withdrew from the firm and established himself in the individual practice of his profession. City Councils, October 21, 1892, elected him Assistant City Solicitor, and May 1, of the year following, Solicitor, a position he still holds. He is a member of the State Convention of Cities of the Third Class of Pennsylvania, also a member of the committee of that body on legislation. He enjoys a large and constantly growing practice. Mr. Cochran is Secretary of the Franklin Building and Loan Association, a member and President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Chester; a member of the Elks, the Penn Club (of Chester), Alpha Boat Club, Springhaven Country Club and other organizations.

To the union of Archibald A. and Jennie (Robb) Cochran were born:

(113) Archibald Robb Cochran, born August 30, 1894.

(114) Donald Robb Cochran, born March 8, 1897.

(50) ECCLES DONALD ROBB, son of E. T. and Mary (Campbell) Robb, was born at Baltimore, Md., January 10, 1880. In 1883, his parents returned to Chester, Pa., where when eight years of age, E. Donald Robb was

¹¹ Sketches of Mr. Cochran will be found in the Biographical and Historical Cyclopeda of Delaware County, page 358; Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware County, Vol. II, page 75, and "Who's Who in Pennsylvania" page 130. See Cochran family, Martin's History of Chester, page 39.

enrolled as a pupil in the private school of Mrs. John V. Rice, and continued in attendance at that institution, under the management of the Misses Rice, until he was fourteen years of age, when he was admitted to the Chester High School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1897. In the fall of the same year, he entered Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, graduating from the Architectural Department in 1899. He immediately secured employment as draughtsman in the office of Theophilus P. Chandler, of Philadelphia. In April, 1902, he visited England, Scotland, the North of France, Holland and Belgium, making a special study of cathedral architecture in those countries. In the winter of that year, he was a prize winner in a course of instruction at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts offered by the T. Square Club, of that city, of which he was a member. He removed to New York, October, 1903, entering the office of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, where he still continues. In 1905, he was awarded the third prize offered by "The Brickbuilders' Magazine," the jury, in the award, stating that his plan in design, drawing and general effect was the best that was offered, but as he had not restricted himself to the exact conditions of the competition, for that reason they awarded him the third prize. On several occasions he has received first and second mention at the New York Atelier Club for architectural designs. In 1903 and 1904, he took a special course of study under the "Society Beaux Arts Architecture," of New York.

The illustrations of the improvements at the West Point Military Academy, which Mr. Robb made for the architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, have been repeatedly published, appearing in the New York *Commercial* in 1906, and the same year in the New York *Sunday Times*, *Review of Reviews*, *Craftsman*, *Architecture*, *House and Garden*, *Architectural Review*, and T. Square Club Catalogue.

On April 3, 1906, Mr. Robb made a second trip to Europe, on the outward passage stopping at the Azores, then touring Spain, Tangier, Morocco, and from Gibraltar to Italy, where he visited Naples, Sorrento, Capri, Analfi, Pæstum, Pompeii, and had unusual opportunity to observe

the effects of the eruption of Vesuvius at Bosco and Torre Annunziata, which had occurred only a short time before he reached Naples. He visited Rome, Florence, Siena, Orvieto, Pisa, Venice, Milan, Lugano and Lucerne, and other points in Switzerland. Thence to Paris, from which city he made tours to Chartres, Bourgas, Rouen, the chateau country of France, that he might study the architecture of stately homes of the old French nobility. In England for a second time he visited London, later Canterbury, Windsor, Oxford, Warwick, Shrewsbury, Wrexham, Chester, Port Sunlight, to study the picturesque dwellings for the working classes, for which that place is noted, thence to Liverpool and home, which he reached August 13, after an absence of four months and ten days.

On October 24, 1906, at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, E. Donald Robb married BERTHA MOOAR. His wife, who is the daughter of James Farrington and Caroline (Howard) Moor, was born at Hyde Park, March 8, 1883, and was educated in the public schools of that town, graduating from its High School in the class of 1901. In the fall of the same year Miss Moor entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Boston, graduating from that institution in the class of 1903.

(62) WALTER CAMPBELL BAKER, son of Capt. Frank S. and Annie Dodge (Campbell) Baker, was born September 22, 1877, at Chester, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of that city and the Chester Academy, of which Prof. George Gilbert was principal. In 1892, he entered the counting room of Robert Wetherill & Company, engine and boiler builders, of Chester, continuing with that firm until 1893, when he was elected junior clerk in the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company. He was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, which he filled until June 26, 1902, when he resigned to accept a commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army.

November 17, 1896, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; was appointed a Corporal, July 13, 1897, and was honorably discharged by General Orders, April 28,

1898, when he enlisted in the United States Volunteers on May 10, 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. May 12, he was appointed a Corporal, and May 24, a Sergeant of Company C, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. From August 10 to September 4, he served as Color Bearer to Major General William M. Graham (Brigadier General United States Army), United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Army Corps. He was honorably mustered out of service with his Regiment, October 17, 1898, at the close of the Spanish-American War, a veteran of that war. When the National Guard of Pennsylvania was reorganized after the war, he re-enlisted and was appointed First Sergeant of Company C, Sixth Regiment, serving as such until November 27, 1899, when he was appointed by Colonel James B. Coryell as First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, serving in that office until May 26, 1902, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army, to rank from September 23, 1901 (under the provision of Act of Congress, Approved February 2, 1901). He was sworn into the service June 10, 1902, and on the 26th of the same month, reported for duty at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor. On October 14, he was in command of the Forty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, during its transfer to Fort Williams, Portland Harbor, Maine, remaining there until November 14, when he was ordered to join his company, the Fifty-second, at Fort Rodman, near New Bedford, Mass.; shortly afterward he was transferred to the One Hundred and First Company, at Fort Totten, Long Island Sound, New York. Mr. Baker has recently passed a successful examination for promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant, Field Artillery service.

During the latter part of 1903 he held the office of Adjutant of the Eastern Artillery District of New York. During June and July of 1905, Lieutenant Baker was assigned to Fort Monroe, Virginia, during the combined Army and Navy manoeuvres. Lieutenant Baker is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M.

(63) JAMES CAMPBELL BAKER, son of Capt.

Frank S. and Annie Dodge (Campbell) Baker, was born December 10, 1880, at Chester, Pa.

He was educated at the Chester Academy, Prof. George Gilbert, principal. On November 25, 1895, he entered the counting room of Robert Wetherill & Company, Corlies engine and boiler makers, Chester, where he remained until February 15, 1902, when he resigned to accept a clerkship in the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, remaining with that bank until January 31, 1903, when he resigned to accept a position of like character in the First National Bank, of Chester, Pa. On January 21, 1907, he was promoted to the position of paying teller and general bookkeeper of that institution.

(64) JOSEPH HORACE BAKER, son of Capt. Frank S. and Annie Dodge (Campbell) Baker, was born February 4, 1883, at Chester, Pa.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the Chester Academy, Prof. George Gilbert, principal. He entered the office of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works (Roach's shipyard), October 24, 1899, as junior clerk, and was later promoted to the position of assistant bookkeeper, resigning the position on February 17, 1903, to accept a clerkship in the Delaware County National Bank, Chester, Pa., entering that employ February 18, 1903. On July 1, 1904, he was promoted to bookkeeper.

(65) FRANK NELLING BAKER, son of Capt. Frank S. and Annie Dodge (Campbell) Baker, was born January 24, 1885, at Chester, Pa.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating in the Commercial Course, in June, 1900, after which he took a post-graduate course until March 14, 1901, when he entered the office of the Chester Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, where he remained until December 7, of the same year, when he resigned the position to accept one with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Construction Department, then located at Chester, and actively engaged in the work connected with the elevating of the railroad through the city.

January 5, 1903, he was transferred with the Corps of Engineers to the Atglen and Susquehanna Branch, with

headquarters at Quarryville, Lancaster County, Pa. He resigned from the Engineer Corps of the P. R. R. Company, May, 1906, to accept a position with P. McManus & Company, railroad contractors, construction work at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Pa., where he is engaged in the office and outside, in charge of sections of the work.

(72) WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, JUNIOR, (1) son of William Henry Green, Senior, and Elizabeth Chalmer (Mackenzie) Green, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, almost under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, January 29, 1859. A child scarcely five years of age, when his father removed with his family to Chester, Pa., practically the son's whole life has been identified with the latter place. He was educated in the public school of that city, later attended the Chester Academy, on Second Street (subsequently purchased by the Board of Education and now known as the Gartside School), and completed a commercial course at Pierce's Business College, in Philadelphia. At fifteen, he began his active business career as utility clerk in the office of the Vulcan Works, and as he familiarized himself with the details of the business he was given supervision of outside contracts and jobs which his father could not personally direct. The experiences, together with the self-reliance which came to the lad as the consequence of this trust gave him intimate knowledge of the business in all its practical details and ramifications that has been of great usefulness, when, at the death of his father, the responsibility of managing the industrial plant established by the elder William H. Green, fell to his direction. After the incorporation of the Vulcan Works, November, 1892, William H. Green, Jr., was elected vice president of the company, and although the elder Mr. Green died May 1, 1893, it was not until November 1, 1893, that the vacant office was filled by the election of William H. Green, Jr., to the presidency of the company, a position he resigned in 1906.

Enjoying robust health and endowed with untiring energy, Mr. Green has been enabled to maintain the record

(1) For sketch of William H. Green, Jr., see Biographical and Historical Encyclopedia of Delaware Co., Pa., page 456; Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Co., Pa., vol. II, page 52.

established by its founder that in all its forty-two years of history, it is the only industrial plant in what was formerly South Chester, that has, through good or bad times, never shut down. Even when an absurd strike in the mangle department crippled the establishment for a period of six weeks in 1903, the Vulcan Works remained open, furnishing employment to the men who had not gone on strike. William H. Green, Jr., and his brother, Alfred T. Green, refused to be coerced into recognizing a foolish demand. It was not a question of wages, and the men who had gone out asked to be taken back, yielding their contention—the restoration of a discharged hand.

William H. Green, Jr., is a member of the Society of St. George of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Chester, and was for many years the librarian of its Sunday School. He married at Chester, Pa., Emma Hamor Taylor.

EMMA HAMOR TAYLOR GREEN, (1) daughter of William Taylor (born at Wawa, Delaware County, Pa., August 31, 1833) and Susena Hamor (born October 24, 1830, died July 12, 1886), was born at Chester, Pa., April 3, 1856. She was educated in the public schools of that city and was married at Chester to William Henry Green, Jr., September 5, 1882. She was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and of the New Century Club, of Chester, Pa. Mrs. Emma Hamor (Taylor) Green died at Chester, Pa., February 8, 1901. To this marriage were born:

(115) Ellwood Garrett Green, born at Chester, Pa., August 6, 1883.

(116) William Henry Green, born at Chester, September 10, 1884; died September 27, 1884.

(117) Margaret Hamor Green, born at Chester, September 24, 1885.

(118) Henry Burdette Green, born at Chester, October 7, 1886; died March 18, 1887.

(119) Malcolm Mackenzie Green, born at Chester, July 3, 1890.

(73) MARGARET JANE GREEN, daughter of William Henry Green, Senior, and Elizabeth Chalmers (Mackenzie) Green, was born at Charlestown, Mass., De-

(73) A sketch of Joseph Taylor, Mrs. Emma H. Green's grandfather appears in Ashmead's History of Delaware County, Pa., page 12.

ember 3, 1860. She was educated at the public school in Chester, Pa., and after graduation, entered her father's office, the Vulcan Works, in a clerical capacity, in which she discharged the duties of this position with fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of her employer. In 1893, when the Vulcan Works was incorporated, she was elected Treasurer of the Company, an office she still retains. Margaret J. Green became a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Chester, and was one of the first in membership of the New Century Club, of Chester. Her literary taste leans to scientific and argumentative investigation, geographical and historical research, but she enjoys narratives of travel and occasionally romances from the pen of leading novelists of the day and the works of masters of English literature.

(76) ALFRED TENNYSON GREEN, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Chalmers (Mackenzie) Green, was born in Chester, Pa., March 26, 1867. He was educated at the public schools of his native city and subsequently learned the trade of machinist at the Vulcan Works, owned and controlled by his father. After he attained his majority he was employed in the draughting department at Roach's Shipyard, Chester, Pa., and later, in the same capacity at the United States Navy Yard, at Brooklyn. When the Vulcan Works was incorporated, in 1892, he became the general superintendent, which position he still fills. In 1893, he was elected Vice President of the Vulcan Works, and in 1906, the President of the Company.

Alfred T. Green, at Chester, Pa., April 16, 1895, married LIZZIE McKEEVER MINSHALL, daughter of William Anderson Minshall (born at Chester, Pa., March 25, 1822, died January 29, 1885) and Jane (Miller) Minshall (born at Rising Sun, Maryland, October 16, 1827, died February 16, 1890). Mrs. A. F. Green, in the paternal line, is a descendant of Thomas Minshall, who purchased a tract of 380 acres from Penn. in England, and which Minshall had conveyed to him in March, 1681, in Nether Providence. (1) He gave the land, in 1698, on which the Providence Friends' Meeting House is built. (2)

(1) Ashmead's History of Delaware County, Pa. Page 653.

(2) Ashmead's History of Delaware County, Pa. Page 655.

Alfred T. Green and Lizzie M. Green have one child
(120) Dorothy Marshall Green, born at Chester, Oc-
tober 10, 1896.

(77) LILLIE CHRISTINA GREEN, daughter of
William H. and Elizabeth Chalmers (Mackenzie) Green,
was born at Chester, Penna., February 3, 1871. She was
educated in the public schools of South Chester Borough,
graduating from the High School in the class of 1887, after
which she was a student at the Pennsylvania State Normal
School, at West Chester, for two years, severing her con-
nection with that institution before graduation to accept a
confidential position in a leading business house in New
York. To qualify herself for this place she took a five
months' course at Prickett's Business College, in Philadel-
phia. So diligently did she apply herself to the studies
that she graduated therefrom in three months, covering
September to December 15, 1889. Although an expert sten-
ographer and typewriter, her duties have always been of a
character which carried with them responsibilities involv-
ing matters of trust and confidential nature. At present she
is employed by the Abercrombie & Fitch Company, of New
York.

(80) EDNA J. GREEN, daughter of John Jacob
and Edna Townsend (Roberts) Green, was born at Ches-
ter, Pa., July 21, 1865. She was married at Philadelphia,
August 21, 1889, to William Edward Adams, son of An-
drew and Dorothy Adams, of Dayton, Ohio. To this mar-
riage was born:

(121) Andrew Earl Adams, born at Philadelphia, Pa.,
August 6, 1890.

(81) MARY CAMPBELL GREEN, daughter of
John Jacob and Edna Townsend (Roberts) Green, was
born at Chester, Pa., August 6, 1867. At Philadelphia,
November 1, 1893, she was married to Walter Thomas
MacDonald, son of John and Grace MacDonald. To this
marriage has been born:

(122) Grace Elma MacDonald, born at Philadelphia,
June 21, 1897, died June 22, 1897.

(123) Walter Earl MacDonald, born at Philadelphia,
December 15, 1902.

ADDENDUM.

The data for the following sketch was received at so late a time that it could not be inserted in the proper place in this publication. See No. 10, page 9.

(10) SARAH CAMPBELL, daughter of John and Ann (Hallam) Campbell, became the wife of Ralph Barnett, of Stockport, England. He was born at that place in 1829; died there in 1885, and is buried in Hyde Church Yard. To that marriage were born three children:

(10¼) Mary, who died when a child of four years.

(10½) Thomas (1st), named for his paternal uncle, died in infancy.

(10¾) Thomas (2nd), born at Stockport, England, December 2, 1858. When sixteen, the lad was employed in the card room at the mill of his uncle, Joseph Hallam, and a year later found a like place in the Woodward's Mills, of which his uncle, George Campbell, was the superintendent. In the fall of 1880, Thomas Barnett came to the United States where, under the instruction of his uncle, Joseph Campbell, then of Manayunk, he learned beaming, and later entered the employment of William Woods & Sons, at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, where he remained for six years. He was in charge of the beaming department of the Patton, Allinson & Jones Mills, at Twelfth Street and Washington Avenue, when that firm failed. A short time afterwards, Mr. Patton personally started up the plant, but as Mr. Barnett was offered a much more lucrative position by Albert Crenshaw, who had taken the Campbell Mills, at Manayunk, he accepted the place. These mills, which were started with 787 looms, were soon totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Barnett was placed in charge of the beaming room of the Aberfoyle Mills, at

Chester, where he remained two years, when he accepted a like position in the Calhoun, Moore & Smith Mills, Philadelphia. Soon after, he was promoted to the superintendency of the entire works, a position the duties of which he is now filling.

Thomas Barnett is a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School, a member of its Alumni Society, a member of the Society of St. George, of Tennessee Lodge of Sons of St. George, of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., of Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, all of which are of Philadelphia. On August 25, 1896, Thomas Barnett married Ellen Lord.

ELLEN LORD, daughter of Frederick and Betty Lord, was born at Heyward, Lancashire, England, November, 1853. When a child of ten, she accompanied her parents to this country, and located in Marayunk, where her father is engaged in the dry goods business.

THE FAMILY ARMS.

The Campbells of Pennsylvania are of the junior branch of the Lochnell line of the house of Argyle. It traces descent from Duncan Campbell, second son of John Campbell, Duke of Argyle, who was born in 1596.

Arms quarterly—First and fourth gyronne 8 az. and or. Second, a boar's head couped ppr.

The Dodge family of County Kent, Stopsworth, County Chester, Suffolk and Manington, County Norfolk.

Arms—Barry of six or. and sa., over all or, chapel gu. and an eye az. weeping and dropping or.

Crest—A demi-sea dog az., collared, finned and purfled or.

ERRATA

- Page 32, line second from bottom, for frigate "San Jacinto"
read San Jacinto.
- Page 46, line 29, for "Boston" Navy Yard read Charleston.
- Page 54, line 12, for "William and Abigail Rogers" read
William and Abigail Rogers Branin.
- Page 76, line third from bottom, for "Minshall had conveyed
to him" read "surveyed."

INDEX.

A.	B.
Abbeott, Hon. Leon.....33	Baker, Abigail Vernon Engle.....37
Aberfoyle Mills, Chester.....78	Baker, Ann Hinkson.....37
Adams, Andrew.....77	Baker, Annie Dodge Campbell, 15
Adams, Andrew Earl.....77	Sketch of her life.....37
Adams, Dorothy.....77	Baker, David.....37
Adams, William Edward.....77	Baker, Frank N. D. Engle.....38
Aldrich, Peter.....25	Sketch of.....73, 71
Aldrich, Sarah Ellen Fry.....61	Baker, James Campbell.....38
Aldrich, William S.....61	Sketch of.....72, 73
Arkwright Mills.....23	Baker, John.....32, 37
Arlington Mills.....23	Baker, Joseph Horace.....38
Arms, Description of the Dodge-Campbell Family.....80	Sketch of.....73
Ashmead, Emma Campbell.....15	Baker, Perciphar.....37
Sketch of her life.....31	Baker, J. L. Perciphar.....38
Ashmead, Henry Graham.....31	Baker, Sarah Neale Neilling.....37
31, 32, 33, 34, 55, 56	Baker, Walter Campbell.....38
Ashmead, John.....31	Sketch of.....71, 72
Ashmead, John Wayne, notice	Barnett, Ellen Lord.....79
of.....32, 33	Barnett, Mary.....78
Ashmead, 2d, John Wayne,	Barnett, Ralph.....7, 78
notice of.....36	Barnett, 1st Thomas.....78
Aston Mills.....23	Barnett, 2d, Thomas.....78
Aston Ridge Seminary.....21, 27	Sketch of.....78, 79
	Battle of Antietam.....55

Battle of Battio.....	67
Battle of Gettysburg.....	56
Battle of Gwinling Creek.....	68
Battle of Lobo Mountain.....	68
Battle of Mount Pinegal.....	67
Battle of Mount Socal.....	68
Battleship Oregon.....	29
Baring, Purchase of land from Baron.....	20, 21
Bickham Family mentioned.....	25
Bickham, Sarah.....	25
Borgia, Angellos.....	58
Borgia, Ann.....	58
Branin, Frances Rosana.....	54
Branin, Isaac Porter.....	54
Branin, Michael.....	54
Branin, Nathaniel.....	54
Branin, William.....	54
Broad Street Mills, building of..	11

C.

campaign, The, a political pa- per.....	34
Campbell, Adelaide.....	24
Campbell, Angelina Garsed.....	7
Sketch of.....	14, 15
Campbell, Ann Turner.....	6
Campbell, Benjamin.....	6, 7
Campbell, Cora Garsed.....	24
Campbell, Bessie Turner.....	24
Sketch of.....	63
Campbell, Elizabeth Hubley Mowry.....	15
Sketch of.....	45
Campbell, Ellen.....	15
Campbell, Eliza.....	6
Campbell, Ellwood Dearing.....	24
Campbell, Fanny.....	5
Campbell, Fannie Amanda.....	15
Sketch of.....	40, 41
Campbell, George.....	7, 78
Campbell, Harry Garsed.....	24
Sketch of.....	63
Campbell, Homestead.....	15, 25, 41
Campbell, James.....	6
Sketch of.....	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Campbell, James Alvan.....	40
Campbell, James A. G.....	15
Sketch of.....	41, 42, 43, 44
Campbell, Jr., James Alfred Garsed.....	45
Campbell, Jane Eliza.....	7
Campbell, Jane Eliza.....	23
Campbell, Jessie Amanda.....	34
Campbell, Katherine Harper.....	40
Campbell, Katherine Rebecca Harper.....	15
Sketch of.....	40
Campbell, Margaret.....	7
Campbell, Margaret Mowry.....	45
Campbell, Mary.....	6
Campbell, Mary.....	7
Campbell, Mary Elizabeth.....	23
Campbell, John.....	6
Account of.....	6, 7
Campbell, John.....	7
Campbell, John Garsed.....	15
Sketch of.....	38, 39
Campbell, John Needham.....	24
Campbell, John Richardson.....	45
Campbell, Joseph.....	5
Campbell, 2d, Joseph.....	6
Campbell, Joseph.....	7
Sketch of.....	22, 23
Campbell, Joseph Dodge.....	15
Campbell, Sarah.....	7
Notice of.....	78
Campbell, Sarah Elizabeth Noble.....	63
Campbell, Walter Collins.....	63
Campbell, William Taylor.....	40
Campbell Clan badge, Myrtle (note).....	48
Camp Gains, Marcus Hook.....	25
Canton Sugar Refinery.....	30
Capitol Extension at Wash- ington.....	29
Centennial Exposition.....	39
Chandler, Theophilus P.....	70
Cheney, Amos.....	28
Cheney, Maria (Westervelt).....	29
Chester Academy.....	37, 64, 71, 73
Chester Acad-emy, The Old.....	74
Chester Evening News.....	34
Chester Freight Line.....	37, 38
Chester, Its industrial beginning	8
Chester Seminary for Young Ladies.....	31, 37
Cholera Epidemic of 1832.....	28
Civil War, Opening struggle of the.....	32
Club, T-Square.....	70
Cochran, Abigail Engle.....	69
Cochran, Archibald Alexander, Sketch of.....	69
Cochran, Archibald Robb.....	69
Cochran, Catherine Johnson.....	69
Cochran, Donald Robb.....	69
Cochran, Jennie Robb.....	31
Sketch of.....	68
Cochran, the elder, John.....	69
Cochran, John.....	21, 41, 69
Continental Cotton Mills.....	17, 49
Columbia House, Chester, Purchase of, by James Campbell.....	9
Corrie, Capt. George J.....	56
Coryell, Col. James B.....	72
Courier, Mary.....	31
Curry, William.....	19

D.

Dallas, Hon. George M.....	32
Daughters American Revo- lution, Delaware County Chapter.....	45

Nassau Chapter, Camden, N. J.	10
Dickinson, O. R.	69
Discovery of Salmon River and Gold Bluff.	76
Dobbins, J. W.	9
Dodge, Robert.	2
Dodge, Mary, elder.	5
Dodge, Mary, younger.	5
Dom Pedro, Emperor of Bra- zil, Dining with.	25, 26
Donaldson, Henry L.	31, 37
Douglass, Frederick, caulker in Robb's shipyard.	28
Dyer, John G.	25

E.

Eastman, Maria L.	27
Eccles, Thomas, & Co.	30
Edgar, Ann Joham.	51
Edgar, Samuel J.	51
Edgemont Township, Origin of name.	32
Elliot, Son & Co., Account of how Col. Campbell secur- ed a position.	41
Eyre, Ann Smith.	66
Eyre, Joshua Pusey.	66
Eyre, Martha Smith Pennell.	66
Eyre, Robert.	66

F.

Flower, Henrietta Graham.	33
Flower, Richard.	33
Flower, William.	31
Fort Columbus, Governor's Is- land, N. Y.	72
Fort Monroe, Va.	72
Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.	72
Fort Totten, Long Island, N. Y.	72
Fort Williams, Portland, Mass.	72
Fortune Island, Transport MacPherson goes ashore on.	67
Freeland, Albert Gallatin.	62
Freeland, Margaret Eleanor Burkhart.	62
Fuller, David.	33

G.

Garsed, John.	11
Garsed, Joshua.	22
Garsed, Richard.	21
Gibbons, Henry.	31
Gilbert, Prof. George.	61, 71, 73
Gimore, Adelaide Turner.	61
Gilmore, Harry.	64
Gilmore, Helen Turner.	64
Gilmore, Jessie.	64
Gilmore, Joseph Campbell.	63
Gilmore, Joseph Gibson.	63
Gilmore, Warren.	63
Globe Iron Works, Boston.	46
Gold Discovery in California.	25

Graham, Judge Henry Hale.	42
Graham, L. & A. Mac-Gon. William M.	72
Green, Alfred T.	18
Green, Alfred.	76
Green, Amos R.	77
Sketch of.	77
Green, Dorothy Mitchell.	74
Green, Edith Jane.	50
Notes of.	77
Green, Elwood Harriett.	74
Green, Eliza Townsend.	70
Green, Eliza Townsend Bonner.	18
Sketch of.	70
Green, Emma Hamor Taylor.	75
Green, Eva St. Clair.	70
Green Family, see note.	16
Green, George.	16
Green, George Thomas Red. List.	19
Green, Henry Burdette.	75
Green, James Campbell.	75
Sketch of.	50, 51
Green, James.	78
Green, Jan Campbell.	16
Sketch of.	16
Green, John Jacob.	18
Sketch of.	18
Green, Laura Christina.	49
Green, John Jacob.	50
Green, Lillie Christina.	48
Sketch of.	77
Green, Lizzie McKeever Min- shall.	76
Green, Malcolm Mackenzie.	75
Green, Margaret Hamor.	75
Green, Margaret Jane.	18
Sketch of.	75, 76
Green, Dr. Mary Jane.	18
Sketch of.	51
Green, Mary Campbell.	50
Sketch of.	77
Green, Moses.	16
Sketch of.	16, 17
Green, Dr. Moses Henry.	18
Sketch of.	52, 53, 54
Green, William Henry.	17
Sketch of.	45, 16, 47, 48
Green, Jr., William Henry.	48
Sketch of.	75
Green, Sarah.	18
Green, Sarah.	50
Green, Sarah Amelia.	18
Green Street, Chester Origin of name.	19
Grubb, John.	31

H.

Hallam, Ann.	6
Hallam, Joseph.	6
Hallam, Joseph.	78
Hallam, Mary.	6
Hamor, Susan.	75
Hill, E. Stanhope.	34

Homestead Riots.....	43
Hood, Rev. George.....	31, 37
Houghton, James.....	7
Hubley, Frederick.....	45
Revolutionary services of (note)	45
Huntingdon, Rev. Benj. S....	24, 27

I.

Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island	26
--	----

J.

Jail at Chester, James Campbell purchases old..	10, 11
Johnson, elder, Samuel, noted astronomer	69
Jonsson, Samuel	69
Johnson, William Shaler.....	34

L.

Lamokin Mills.....	39
Lapidea Manor, country seat of Hon. W. C. Sproul.....	36
Larkin Grammar School.....	22
Larkin, Jr., John.....	11, 49
Ledward, James.....	11
Leiper, Hon. George G.....	8
Leiperville Mills, account of..	8-9
Fire at (note)	9
Lewis, Hon. Ellis.....	32
Liberty Mills.....	49, 57
Burning of.....	57
Loss of Naval Vessels, Wateree.	29
Suwanee	30
San Jacinto.....	32
Lord, Betty.....	79
Lord, Frederick.....	79

M.

McClure's "Recollections," Col. A. K.....	32
MacDonald, Grace.....	77
MacDonald, Grace Elma.....	77
MacDonald, John.....	77
MacDonald, Walter Earl.....	77
MacDonald, Walter Thomas.....	77
MacKenzie Clan Badge, Deer's Grass (note)	48
MacKenzie, Elizabeth Chalmers.	17
Sketch of.....	48
MacKenzie, John.....	48
MacKenzie, Margaret Taylor.....	48
Marriage made odd relation- ship (note)	22
Mellvain, Harry.....	49
McKeever, Harriet B.....	32
McKinley, Margaret.....	32
McKinley, William.....	32
Meigs, U. S. A., Gen. M. C.....	29
Mercer, Thomas.....	32
Mifflin, Benjamin.....	32
Mifflin, Gen. Thomas.....	32

Miller, Lewis.....	30
Miller & Allen's Engine Works.	30
Mills, Aberfoyle.....	78
Arkwright	23
Arlington	23
Aston	23
Broad Street.....	11, 22
Continental Cotton.....	17, 49
Lamokin	39
Leiperville.....	8, 9, 22
Liberty Cotton.....	49
Pioneer.....	10, 11, 17
Standard Spinning.....	42
Stenton	40
Minshall, Jane Miller.....	76
Minshall, William Anderson....	76
Military Academy, Chester.....	20
Monitor Lehigh.....	29
Monitor Sagamore.....	29
Mooar, Caroline Howard.....	71
Mooar, James Farrington.....	71
Mowry, Christian.....	45
Revolutionary services of (note)	45
Mowry, Katharine Richardson.	45
Mowry, Philip.....	45
Mowry, Rev. Philip H.....	45
Mowry, Dr. Robert Bruce.....	45

N.

Navy Yard, Brooklyn.....	76
Navy Yard, Charleston.....	48, 50
Needham, Ann.....	23
Needham, Martha.....	22
Sketch of.....	23
Needham, Samuel.....	23
Sketch of.....	23
Nether Providence Meeting House	76
New Century Club, Chester.....	25, 28, 31, 41, 68, 75, 76
Noble, Ann Jane Warden.....	63
Noble, James Tykes.....	63

O.

Obituary of James Campbell from Delaware County Re- publican.....	12, 13, 14
---	------------

P.

Panic of 1857.....	12
Parades, Cleveland's and Har- rison's Inaugural.....	43
Constitutional Centennial....	43
Presidential Centennial.....	43
Chicago World's Fair.....	43
Park Commissioners, Chester..	44
Patterson, Gen. Robert.....	12
Pennsgrove, now Glen Riddle..	7
Pennsylvania Bi-Centennial Association, Chester.....	34
Penn Steel Casting Company....	30
Pennell, Robert.....	66

Pennsylvania Normal School, West Chester.....	77
Pennsylvania Railroad, Ele- vating of, in Chester.....	73
Phillips, John S.....	7
Phillips, Conviction of Major.....	58
Pioneer Mills, Account of.....	10
Startling of.....	11
Enhancement of.....	11
Pennsylvania Military Acad- emy.....	57
Presbyterian Home for Wid- ows and Single Women, Philadelphia.....	61
Porter, Elizabeth.....	51
Porter, Mary.....	54
Porter, Thomas.....	54
Postmasters of Chester, H. G. Ashmead.....	37
Robert Chadwick.....	37
Joseph R. T. Coates.....	37
John L. Garrett.....	37
Thomas H. Higgins.....	37
William G. Price.....	27
John A. Wallace.....	64
Powell, Charles L.....	22
Powell, William.....	23
Powelson Club, Philadelphia.....	58, 61
Price, Edward Augustus.....	27
Sketch of.....	64
Price, Edward A., Article on Jacob Alricks and his nephew, Peter Alricks (note).....	25
Price, Ellisha.....	66
Price, Elizabeth.....	66
Price, Helen Shaw.....	65
Price Homestead, Headquar- ters of Gen. Gaines in 1811.....	25
Price, Howard Campbell.....	27
Sketch of.....	66, 67, 68
Price, Jan-Eliza Campbell.....	15
Sketch of.....	24
Price, John C.....	26
Price, Joshua Pusey Eyre.....	66
Price, Lillian Campbell.....	27
Price, Lewis Eugene.....	27
Price, Martha Eyre.....	66
Price, Nellie Shaw.....	64
Price, Sallie Pennell Eyre.....	66
Price, Major Samuel Aldrich.....	25
Price, Terrill Eyre.....	66
Price, Virginia.....	66
Price, William.....	9
Price, William Aldrich.....	66
Price, William Gray.....	25, 26, 27
Price, Jr., William Gray.....	27
Sketch of.....	65, 66
Price, 3d., William G.....	66

Q.

Queen Charlotte's Island, In- dians of.....	26
--	----

R.

Ramsell, James, The expatri- ated Tory.....	49
Randall, Hon. Archibald.....	32
Randall, Son & Archibald.....	29
Repositioner, Extract from Delaware County.....	9, 10
(Note).....	9, 10
Rhodes & Bro. John B.....	23
Richardson, Henrietta Hobbs.....	46
Richardson, William.....	46
Roach, John.....	29
Roach's Shipyard.....	73
Robb, Alexander.....	28
Robb, Bertha Moore.....	71
Robb, Charles Donald.....	31
Sketch of.....	68, 70, 71
Robb, Eliakim Tapper, Sketch of.....	29, 30
Robb, John Alexander.....	28
Notice of.....	28
Robb, Mary Campbell.....	45
Sketch of.....	27, 28
Robb, Mary Campbell.....	30, 31
Revolution, Sons of the.....	64, 66, 68
Roberts, Henrietta De Ben.....	49
Roberts, Howard.....	49
Rogers, Abigail.....	51
"Roman," steamship.....	38
Rush, Ann.....	31
Rush, Dr. Benjamin.....	31
Rush, Captain John.....	31

S.

Salmon River and Gold Bluff.....	
Discovery of.....	26
Schall, Col. John W.....	43
Scott, Irving Murray.....	29
Sellers, Samuel.....	31
Sharpless Ann.....	49
Sharpless, the settler, John.....	49
Shaw, Mary Buckley.....	64
Shaw, John.....	64
Shaw, William.....	23
Shedwick, Catharine Borgh, Sketch of.....	58, 59
Shedwick, Eleanor Freedland.....	62
Shedwick, Emily Hall.....	61
Shedwick, Elizabeth Hall.....	61
Shedwick, Elizabeth Smith.....	62
Shedwick, Emma.....	61
Shedwick, Florence Aldrich, Sketch of.....	61
Shedwick, Florence.....	62
Shedwick, George Washington.....	22
Sketch of.....	62
Shedwick, Henry Clay.....	22
Sketch of.....	62
Shedwick, Isabel Hall.....	61
Shedwick James Campbell.....	21
Sketch of.....	54, 55, 56, 57, 58

Shedwick, John.....	6
Sketch of.....	19, 20, 21
Shedwick, John Albert.....	62
Shedwick, Joseph.....	21
Shedwick, Laura Freeland.....	62
Shedwick, Margaret Campbell. 6	
Sketch of.....	18, 19
Shedwick, Margaret Campbell.....	61
Shedwick, Mary Fry.....	61
Shedwick, Mary Jane.....	21
Sketch of.....	59, 60
Shedwick, William John.....	22
Sketch of.....	60, 61
Shedwick, 2d. William John.....	61
Shedwick Street, Philadelphia.....	21
Sickels, Gen. Daniel E.....	56
Snowden, Gen. George R.....	43
Spanish American War.....	
43, 44, 65, 67	
Standard Spinning Company.	
Chester	42
Stenton Mills.....	40
Stopford, Ann.....	16
Stopford, Charles.....	16
Stopford, Martha.....	16
St. Paul's Yard, Packwood.	
England, Grave stone to	
Hallam family (note).....	6
Swan Hotel.....	10

T.

Taylor, Jonathan.....	9
Taylor, Joseph (note).....	75
Taylor, William.....	74
Tredigar Iron Works.....	46, 50
Tupper, Abigail.....	28
Tupper, Martin Farquhar.....	28
Turner, Adelaide.....	22
Sketch of.....	24
Turner, Mary.....	14

V.

Vigilant Committee of San	
Francisco	26
Vulcan Works, Baltimore.....	29
Vulcan Works, Chester.....	
30, 47, 52, 74, 75, 76	

W.

Wade Family, Mention of.....	25
Walter, Y. S.....	34
Warner, Rebecca Frances.....	36
Warner, Capt. Richard N.....	36
Wayne, Capt. Anthony.....	32
Wayne, "Mad Anthony".....	32
Westervelt, Maria.....	28
Wheeler, Col. Frank.....	56
White Post, No. 25, G. A. R.....	27
Williamson, David.....	32
Women's Medical College,	
Philadelphia	51
Wynans, Ross.....	29





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